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Tower
Views
by Clearway

Tower Views Week's News

Interwoven News Topics

Show Mankind's Mutuality

¶ **The current week,** like a busy career, reveals more in retrospect than in the day's swift doings. News flashes, momentary glimpses—some foreboding, some repellent, some encouraging, some bewildering—begin to fall into their places in a larger pattern. Viewed in the clear way, rather than in the near way, trends, tendencies, states-of-thought reveal a lesson amazingly pointed by this week's news columns. Mankind not only is interdependent to the extent that what concerns one becomes the vital concern of all, but both at home and abroad his many concerns are interrelated, inseparable from the things that touch his neighbor.

¶ **From fields of law,** labor, diplomacy, government, trade, social relations, taxes, legislation, religion come the news dispatches of the week. Yet, in the retelling, the assembling, it is well-nigh impossible to complete the picture of one item without including the cross-inferences and influences played by the others. All this complexity of impressions demands simplicity in receptivity. Standing on his own center the reader stands guard over an ideal world.

¶ **LABOR.** The drive of the C. I. O.—John L. Lewis's portentous industrial union—came to a deadlock in Canada, and to a lull in the United States this week. Premier Hepburn starts the week by defying "foreign" agitators from across the border to lay down the law in the Oshawa General Motors strike. The week draws to a close with Canadian union officials and Canadian General Motors officials drawing closer over a council table and working out proposals which are submitted to the union men. American union officials, namely Hugh Thompson, Detroit organizer, and Homer Martin, automobile union president, remain by agreement below the border. The victory seems to go to Premier Hepburn in his demand that Canadian workers fix their own working conditions. But C. I. O. officials earn no little credit for their display of restraint.

¶ **Below the line** a sort of a general sweep-up goes on. Several strikes settlements are recorded, several strikes started, new developments of the sit-down technique such as the "slow-down" strike are noted, but outstanding are the efforts of the C. I. O. to enroll new members, new industries. John L. Lewis, pilot of the national organization, predicts that 3,000,000 men will be wearing C. I. O. buttons ere long. Organization campaigns go forward in steel, textile, and automobile centers. Henry Ford's company, however, resists the C. I. O. program and officials of the union plan to embarrass him.

¶ **WAGNER ACT. Validation** of the National Labor Relations Act by the Supreme Court gives labor assurance of government backing in its fight for collective bargaining rights. Victory for the Wagner Act on Monday brings the New Deal score to nine victories and 11 defeats since 1933. The act brings all industries organized on a national scale, even though their products are of local manufacture, under the regulatory powers of Congress. Its main repercussions this week are observable in the industrial field where some labor leaders assert that the act will encourage organization of the most powerful labor movement in the world, and in the political field, where it is being interpreted as a liberal tendency on the part of the court and utilized by both supporters and opponents of the President's court reorganization plan. Already it has been invoked in at least two important industrial conflicts. But until the meeting, called next week by Secretary of Labor Perkins, the full applicability of its provisions remain in doubt.

¶ **SUPREME COURT. Coincidental** with the court's finding in the Wagner Act, the split on President Roosevelt's court bill becomes more clearly defined. Opponents declare that the need for court rejuvenation is proved unnecessary by the action on the Wagner Act which, they say, illustrates the fact that when bills are carefully written in unmistakable language the court action is based on an unbiased interpretation of the Constitution. Supporters of the proposal declare that the decision proves the need of more justices since the five-four balance leaves a question of doubt. Hopes that President Roosevelt himself might be induced to accept this opportunity to consider a compromise proposal were shattered this mid-week when the Chief Executive emphatically indicated his determination to follow his bill through to the final issue.

¶ **CONGRESS. Capitol Hill** has resounded to much oratory this week and records a little achievement. The Senate hearings on the court fight continue through the week and the usual grist from the congressional mill is ground out. Spending and retrenching, those two incompatibles which the New Deal seems bent on bringing to the altar, cause congressional frowns.

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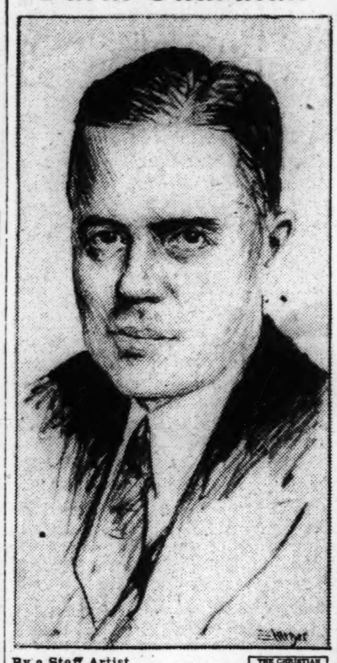
Farm Guardian



By a Staff Artist

Dr. William I. Myers
Governor of the Farm Credit Administration

Farm Credit Head Points Out Danger In Cheap Interest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—With President Roosevelt shut in his White House study, making what may be a crucial decision regarding economy and a balanced budget, or continued spending, indications mounted here that retrenchment, in one form or another, is the order of the day.

Not least significant of many cumulative developments was the statement of Dr. William I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, in opposition to an extension for two years of the 3½ per cent interest rate on Federal Land Bank loans. Inflation of land values on a damaging scale was foreseen by Governor Myers unless firm steps are taken.

"Strengthening of land values," Governor Myers said before the House Agricultural Committee, "has been accompanied by increased activity in the market for farm real estate.

"It appears quite possible that if the Federal Land Banks continue to finance the purchase of farms at an artificially low interest rate it may have the effect of stimulating a land boom and ultimately may have a far-reaching and undesirable effect on the whole structure of land values in the United States."

The cost of continuing low-interest loans would be about $31,700,000 to the Treasury annually—not a budget-balancing figure—but the Administration should send a spokesman to Congress to oppose another item in the spending program which was well on its way to enactment is a further significant sign.

Governor Myers recalled that the interest rate on farm loans had been cut from 4½ per cent to 3½ per cent. "Of the 639,828 Federal Land Bank loans," he said, "77.5 per cent had paid all matured installments in full as of Dec. 31, 1936 and an additional 7.6 per cent had been granted extensions of time under definite extension agreements, which agreements were in good standing. Only 95,300 borrowers—or 14.9 per cent of the total—were delinquent. This is equivalent to less than 1.5 per cent of farmers in the United States."

As the President wrestled with his fiscal problem, the suggestion arose and was widely discussed that the gap between disappointing revenues and necessary expenditures be met by short-term borrowing, which would be retired in forthcoming high-revenue months.

The purpose was to avoid heavy long-term borrowing, on the one hand, and too severe cuts on the other—which are probably out of the question anyway. But a slight reduction from the January estimates for relief in the next fiscal year was anticipated: a figure around $1,400,000,000 instead of $1,537,000,000 as estimated.

Juries of Six Persons Success in Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Juries of six persons instead of 12 have proved a success in Saskatchewan, T. C. Davis, Attorney General of the Province, recently told a committee of the Legislature.

There have been no complaints from any person, he said. The cost of law administration has been reduced, and trials generally speeded up as a result of the change, made effective a year ago.

The Government, Mr. Davis continued, was considering a plan for increasing the number of police court magistrates who would be available for service in different parts of the province, thus eliminating the need for resident magistrates in many districts.

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Union to Take Ford Case To Wagner Board

Ford Official, However, Says Action Will Not Be Taken

Auto Parley Set

By the Associated Press

A conference between Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario, General Motors and local C. I. O. union leaders appeared certain at Oshawa this afternoon, after Homer Martin, union president from the United States, agreed to the Premier's demand that only local union men attend. Mr. Martin will remain in the background.

The United Automobile Workers of America announced that charges of violation of the Wagner Act would be filed against the Ford Motor Company with the National Labor Relations Board. The nature of the charges was not disclosed but one union leader hinted they might bear in part on the beating of two C. I. O. organizers at the Ford Kansas City plant.

A Ford official later said he did not believe the charges would be filed. The Kansas City incident, he said, was the outcome of a labor scrap, and "Ed Hall (union officer) knows that."

At San Francisco, less than two hours before the strike deadline, firemen and trainmen brotherhoods called off a proposed walkout on the Southern Pacific railway. A federal mediation board will study the unions' complaints.

Wage and Hour Issue Secondary in Union Drive on Ford Plants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., April 17—Henry Ford, who has introduced so many new things to the world, now finds himself faced with something new himself—a disagreement with organized labor on the extent to which wages and hour benefits by themselves can meet the needs of workers in modern industry.

Explaining why it seeks to organize the Ford plants, the United Automobile Workers' Union declares its objects to be to eliminate the speed-up, excessive supervision and espionage, to assure employees a greater share of democracy in their working hours, and to protect union gains in other automobile companies from the hazard of a great nonunion corporation in the same business.

Incidentally, the union sniffs at Ford wages, asserting them to be overestimated and actually surpassed by Ford's leading competitors. As for hours, the union gives notice that next year it expects to move for a reduction of hours below the 40 per week now general in the Ford and other motor companies.

Union Sets Out Aims

Thus while the dispute that the union has with Mr. Ford does not omit wages or hours, it centers on issues which have outlined sharply in industry during the past several years with the aid of Government. Though these issues are not new, their impulsion is.

As summed up on the union side, the basic essentials include the self-organization, self-government and self-protection of labor subject to direction of the job by management.

Of the various reasons for organizing the Ford Company, Walter N. Wells, a union vice-president, set first the union's charges against the speed-up and abnormal supervision of workers under the demands of the speed-up.

"As we all know, Henry Ford is the father of the speed-up," Mr. Wells said. "He was the first man in the automobile industry to put in an assembly line. Of course mass production is general today.

"He continues to set the pace for the speed-up. All the other companies have to fall in line to compete with him.

"The drive for high production keeps workers wilted, fagged and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Support for 40-Hour Week Brings Hope of Textile Pact; International Session Ends

Delegates Indicate English and Dutch Employers Hold Key to Problem of Shorter Hours; New Approach Planned at I. L. O. Conference at Geneva

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—The World Textile Conference ended today on a note of hope that improved working conditions in the textile industry would become a reality throughout the world before many years have elapsed.

As the conference drew its two-week sessions to a close, all workers' delegates, several government representatives, and a few employers' spokesmen were on record for world-wide adoption of shorter working hours. The division of opinion made it impossible for the conference itself to take a stand in favor of the 40-hour week. The proposal was passed along to the International Labor Conference to be held in Geneva in June.

Speakers from a half-dozen nations expressed the feeling at the closing session that they had come to understand each other's problems better and were therefore in a better position to work for improved labor conditions than when they came.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, described the conference as "an educational experience in the processes of international understanding." She said it showed how the International Labor Office, by encouraging frank and free discussion of economic problems, could be used for the common good of all countries.

"Textile employers and employees," she said, "know now not only what they want, but what problems must be met to achieve it."

The conference, she held, had succeeded in analyzing certain problems that seemed so controversial when the meetings started that there was considerable doubt as to whether an agreement ever could be reached. "We are now coming close to a point where some of us dare to hope that these problems can be dissolved by future meetings of the I. L. O.," she declared.

Marveling at the way nations and industrial groups composed their differences and brought forth a unanimous report, William Green, United States workers' delegate on the governing body of the I. L. O. told the conference, "I'd like to get your formula. I wish I could apply it in the family of labor in America just now."

As the delegates packed up to leave, it as generally agreed that the key to the solution of the shorter hours problem now lies in the hands of Dutch and British employers. The Dutch delegates have taken the position that one of the vital problems of the textile industry is an increase in consumption in Oriental and other potential markets. The reduction of hours in European countries, they say, would add nothing to the incomes of these foreign customers and the increase in cost of production due to the shorter working week would bear more heavily on European countries than on their Oriental competitors, since the pro-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Loyalists Press Franco's Forces Around Teruel

MADRID, April 17 (AP)—Government infantry, artillery, tanks and planes were hurled today against the Teruel salient with which Gen. Francisco Franco had hoped to sever the "life line" between Valencia and the Government ally, Catalonia.

In a surprise maneuver, the Madrid-Valencia forces were reported to have made a long advance intended to encircle Teruel, about 150 miles east of here, and force General Franco's warriors to retreat back into the Aragon provinces.

At Huesca, the northeasternmost Aragon provincial capital, on the other flank of General Franco's army, Catalan troops pressed attempts to ring the city and force its capitulation after eight months of siege.

Meanwhile, the gunners of Gen. José Miaja, the Government commander on the Madrid-central front, maintained a heavy shellfire on insurgent positions on Garabitas and Aguila Hills in the Casa de Campo sector, adjoining University City where 3000 insurgents are trapped on the capital's western fringe. Devastating fire turned back all attempts to get food and ammunition in to the beleaguered University City garrison.

In the drive on the insurgents' Teruel spearhead toward the east coast, the Government militiamen swept through the villages of Villedo, Lidon and Argento yesterday and seized Gordo hill, six miles north of Teruel.

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, April 17 (AP)—Insurgent troops, attacking with German military tactics, broke today against stubborn Basque defenders of the strategic mountain peak of Saibi, five miles from Durango, Government dispatches to the frontier reported.

The Agence Espagne (official Government news agency) reported the insurgent advance, directed by German officers, had been halted definitely, thus saving Bilbao, the Basque capital, and Durango, 16 miles southeast of Bilbao, at least temporarily.

The official insurgent communiqué concerning operations in north Spain said only that all activity had been halted by "a tempest of rain."

Mandates Board Defers Action On Palestine Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, April 17—Consideration of the Palestine Mandate has been postponed, according the program of meetings just issued here. Consideration of the Mandate has already been postponed once, last November, presumably at the request of the British Government. The Mandates Commission was to have taken up the question at its extraordinary session May 31, but will not do so now.

The reason for postponement is understood to be difficulties in the Royal Commission which has been investigating the Palestine problem with a view to finding a solution of the Arab-Jew impasse. The commission is still deliberating in London. Reports have circulated here that it is in favor of cantonization, but both Jews and Arabs strongly oppose any settlement on these lines.

Considerable criticism has been aroused in certain circles by a decision of the Advisory Committee on Social Questions, now in session here, to choose as its president the Japanese delegate, Mr. Yokoyama.

The grounds of the objections are that Japan left the League as the result of a dispute in which she was wrong, and that Mr. Yokoyama, far from being an independent expert, is in the Japanese consular service and is therefore under direct orders from the Japanese Government.

The committee in question is a new one, formed to take over the duties of the Advisory Committee for the Protection of Women and Children. It consists of 25 members, including a United States representative, and works in conjunction with a number of humanitarian organizations in various countries.

The reasons for the appointment of Mr. Yokoyama are unknown, though some think it is possibly meant to show that Geneva bears no ill will toward Japan for leaving the League, and in this way may pave the way for her ultimate return.

Industrial Workers In Nova Scotia Get Agreed Wage Rise

HALIFAX, N. S., April 17 (Canadian Press)—Pay envelopes were fattened for more than 15,000 Nova Scotia industrial workers today, by wage increases totalling $1,600,000 yearly.

Biggest increase went to Dominion Coal Company workers at Glace Bay, New Waterford and Springhill, who received their first envelopes with the newly-negotiated six and nine per cent increases. With the agreement retro-active to Feb. 1, the 10,000 miners shared more than $100,000 in back pay.

Steel workers also joined in the advance to higher wages, as a 7½ per cent increase, effective from April 1, swelled the total for Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation employees. The increases applied to 3400 workers in the Sydney Steel Plant and to an additional 500 men in the Halifax Shipyards.

In Pictou County 1500 workers at the Nova Scotia Steel and Eastern Car Plants at Trenton, received a 7½ per cent raise. At Westville, miners of the Drummond Colliery and No. 5 mine got six and nine per cent increases in conformity with those given by Cape Breton and Springhill miners.

Bimbo's Doughnut Spread

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA — Bimbo, big elephant Bimbo, has had to pay a fine. He had to pay in work, of course, for he has no bank deposit.

His offense was to appropriate too large a share of doughnuts.

The doughnuts weren't really doughnuts, either. At any rate, not the kind mother used to make. In the first place they had no holes in them. They were not so "short" as doughnuts. And Americans would say they aren't so good. But here the Viennese would disagree. Bimbo also would disagree.

Just Like a Bouquet

The Circus Busch planned to reward 3000 of its young spectators with doughnuts. They were made in due season and transported in a large box to the circus. The delivery boy left the box momentarily in a corner and went to find the circus chief. But a circus is a labyrinth and a chief active, so he was not so easy to find.

In the meantime, Bimbo, Mr. Busch's prize elephant, found the doughnuts. Admiring spectators had often treated him with them and he had no way of knowing these 3000 were not meant to be his treat. He is the star of the show, and a few tens of pounds of krapfen (what Austrians call doughnuts) seemed no extravagant token of appreciation. Why, ordinary opera stars get flowers costing fully as much.

So Bimbo, who had been taught to open boxes and doors, raised the corner of the krapfen chest and began to help himself. He kept on, too, until 1400 of these Viennese doughnuts had disappeared. That's $60 worth of sweets.

'They're Good. I Know"

Mr. Hammer, who had made them, felt very sad and declared that Mr. Busch of the circus must pay. Mr. Busch replied that the krapfen had never been delivered to him, so he was not responsible, and he refused to pay.

It was plainly up to Bimbo himself. So on two gala evenings when the circus was very full, he marched round and round the ring bearing enormous placards with the words, "Eat Hammerbrot Krapfen. They're good. I know."

Some say he felt very much humiliated by this. The law of the jungle forbids an elephant to be a "sandwich man," 'tis stated. But certain youngsters, who ought to know, said Bimbo winked at them every time he passed round the ring. For 1400 krapfen they'd carry a placard clear to Tipperary, the youngsters asserted.

Race to Rearm Laid to Many Broken Pacts

Violated Agreements on Spanish Issues Recall Other Defections

Now Paying Cost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The unblushing way in which many of the powers have broken their engagements in regard to Spain offers a reminder that failure to live up to the preamble of the League Covenant is largely responsible for the existing policy of insecurity which has led to the present foolish and expensive race in armaments.

The preamble to the Covenant urges "the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments" and "the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another." Yet ever since the World War, treaty obligations have continued to be honored more in the breach than in the observance.

All through the first eight months of the Spanish revolt the conduct of many of the powers was marked by an unscrupulous disrespect for treaty obligations. Now that they have at last agreed to try to turn over a new leaf, their earlier attitude has come home to roost in the fact that it is costing them (and the law-abiding countries) the best part of £1,000,000 a year to keep watch on one another lest breaches of faith should continue. The whole costly set-a-thief-to-catch-a-thief arrangements of the control plan devised by the International Non-Intervention Committee would be quite unnecessary if the states of the world acted up to the preamble of the Covenant.

What Started Trouble

Breaches of treaty obligations in regard to Spain have been many and various.

Just after the Spanish revolt broke out, three Italian airplanes crashed on French soil en route for Spanish Morocco to help the rebels. It was established that the machines in question were military planes and were part of a batch of about 40 sent by the Italian Government.

There is evidence that the planes which crashed received their flying orders on July 17—the day before the revolt started.

This deliberate interference in the internal affairs of another sovereign state—not the first, by any means, that has occurred since the World War—is definitely contrary to "the understandings of international law" which the Covenant's preamble says should be "the actual rule of conduct among Governments."

Within a day or so of this act of intervention, the Italian Government placed itself on record as supporting non-intervention, and by Sept. 9 the Non-Intervention Agreement had been accepted by 27 states. By it the signatories bound themselves not to send munitions to either side in Spain. How they kept their word is common knowledge.

Other Intervention

German bombers had already begun to arrive for Gen. Francisco Franco in August. They continued to arrive after the Non-Intervention Agreement came into force. So did Russian airplanes, tanks and other

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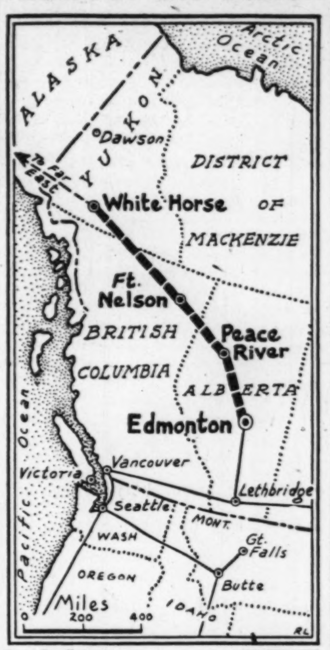
Mail for the Yukon



By a Staff Artist

New Direct Route

Routh North From Edmonton to White Horse in Yukon Territory, Shown in Heavy Dotted Line; From White Horse Proposed New Route to Orient Is Shown; Other Air Lines Are Indicated in Lighter Solid Lines

Old Yukon Trail Yields to Quick Empire Air Route

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The old Yukon Trail of '98 has been promoted to a place in the Empire air mail route from England to the Orient. The Postmaster General, J. C. Elliott, has signed a contract with United Air Transport, Ltd., of Edmonton for a weekly airmail service from Edmonton to White Horse.

The old miners of '98 took weary months over the trail. Even today it takes four days to get into the Yukon. The new airmail and passenger service will make the trip in six hours. Along the route radio stations will be established, and hunting lodges and other accommodation will be provided, for trappers, traders, tourists, hunters who want to be set down by the way.

The route will pass through Peace River, Fort Nelson Lower Post and so to White Horse, a distance of 950 miles. The air mail postage will be the usual 6 cents per ounce and it is expected that 60 to 70 per cent of the Yukon mail will pass by air, according to an estimate by George Herring, chief superintendent of air and land mail services.

Link With Orient

While the Yukoners will be the immediate beneficiaries, the establishment of the new air-mail route goes beyond the question of providing transport for local mail and passengers. The Post Office authorities have been far-sighted in their air-mail routes. The new White Horse air line will be a link in the Empire air-mail service, as it provides a definite Canadian link to the Orient.

At the coming Imperial Conference in London the "All-Red" air-mail and passenger service in the Empire will be discussed.

The trans-Atlantic and trans-Canadian services will be inaugurated this summer. The new route provides a swerve northward to the shortest and safe air route to the Far East. Ultimately the route will be extended beyond White Horse and will cross the northern Pacific

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Economists Urge Breaking Up Of Industry Into Small Units

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., April 17—Challenging the modern factory system, a group of writers, economists and other social authorities meeting at Northwestern University this week urged that industry be brought back into the homes, or local communities. This, they argue, would break up the huge industrial units that cause congested cities, and would make America more as it used to be, —decentralized and agrarian, and therefore free of many urban problems.

A leading exponent of this theory, Ralph Borsodi, consultant on marketing and founder of a self-sustaining home project at Suffern, N. Y., opened the conference on the "Integral Society" with an appeal for a program which would set in motion a trend toward decentralization in social, economic and political life.

"We do not need legislation to promote this trend," he said, "but we need legislation which will end the taxes, subsidies, and monopolies by which alone abnormal centralization is able to survive.

"Such problems as unemployment, old age and mental and physical sickness with which we are now trying to deal politically would cease to be major problems in a society in which the family, country life and private property functioned effectively."

Depopulating New York

Two million people could be taken out of New York City and helped to acquire rural homes if enough people got interested in the program to see it through, Mr. Borsodi contended. Dressed in a good-looking tweed suit which was literally homespun, Mr. Borsodi backed up his idealistic pictures with statistics presented in the language of the economist. His experiments at Suffern, he said, had convinced him that two thirds of the products which the average family consumes can be more economically produced on a small scale at home or in local neighborhoods provided—and this is where he departs from the programs of many advocates of the "simple life"—that modern methods and modern machines are applied to

On the Other Side

Difference of opinion developed in the early sessions of the conference. D. C. Blaisdell, United States Department of Agriculture's spokesman at the conference, opened the argument for the other side.

"A reading of American history," he said, "indicates that, whether we like it or not, the United States is committed to some form of collectivism. All our national development has been toward centralization."

In every major decision, the people in this country have decided in favor of strong central authority, he contended, quoting the historian, Charles A. Beard, on this point. Adoption of the Federal Constitution, the election of Abraham Lincoln, and entry into the World War were three crucial decisions which led in this direction, he declared.

"If we can't turn the clock back," he concluded, "then we must attempt to get a better balanced economy through land use planning."

Paul Hutchinson, managing editor of the Christian Century, also expressed some doubt as to the workability of the "integral society" program.

Commenting of Mr. Borsodi's address, he said he found "much common sense in the diagnosis" of current social problems as given by the economist, but he found it hard to accept the alternative proposal "because it involves so complete a break with the line of development of American national life."

Russian Move Seen as Naval Hint to Japan

U. S.-British Co-operation Seeks to Bring Tokyo Back Into Accord

Would Halt Race

Speech of Hoare at London Stresses Friendly Ties With All Powers

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 17—The deliberate leakage in British and American official quarters during the past few days of facts regarding Russian overtures for American assistance in rebuilding her navy are considered here to be part of an Anglo-American effort to bring pressure on Japan and bring that nation back into the scope of the naval limitation treaties.

A perfectly plain dual policy is being pursued. On the one hand is this new threat to aid in building up the Russian Navy along with a rapid increase in both British and American navies. On the other hand are the continued quiet overtures from here to Japan to abandon the plan reported in Tokyo for battleships huger now than any floating and accept the qualitative limitations in force.

Hope to Halt Naval Race

While it is doubted that Japan actually will build 60,000-ton ships, the Admiralty is known to be seriously concerned over the possibility that Japan may break the bounds drawn around the types of naval building, for example, the 35,000-ton limit on the size of battleships. Should this occur the character and extent of naval competition would be enormously expanded.

There is increasing reticence on the part of United States negotiators here, including Mr. Norman H. Davis, lest they be drawn into the currents of strictly European political and arms problems. But Japan is an entirely different question which has been the subject of discussions between Sir Samuel Hoare, British First Lord of the Admiralty, and Mr. Davis.

The United States is equally interested with Britain in avoiding an expensive and exacerbating naval race with Japan in the Far East. There has been closer co-operation on this subject than on any other raised during the Davis conversations.

U. S. Opinion Divided

Tangible results are foreseen in the Russian navy leakages. Actually nothing definite has yet come from these overtures. Decision at the moment is in the hands of the Navy Department at Washington where opinion is known to be widely divided. However the impression has been permitted to get out here that the matter is virtually settled.

After this demarche two days ago Sir Samuel Hoare made a speech on the naval race last night in which he stressed the hope that "no new types of ships would secretly and suddenly be constructed by any of the naval powers." The Admiralty chief praised the settlement of naval differences between Britain and the United States and Britain and Germany, and concluded on the note of the absence of any real reason why Britain and Japan should not resume equally friendly relations.

Naval Ring Around Japan

Obviously the threat of an American-built Russian navy on one flank of Japan, United States Navy on another flank and a powerful British squadron in the south based at Singapore is disturbing to Japan. British sources have circulated the report that their plans contemplate basing eight battleships permanently at Singapore.

Such a naval ring around Japan is the answer of Anglo-American diplomacy to reports that Japanese plans threatened to upset the naval equilibrium. It is believed here that this triple threat will prove effective. Japan has been showing revived interest in good relations with Britain. The visit of the good-will fliers, Masaaki Iinuma and Kenji Tsukagoshi, is symbolical.

Prince Chichibu, brother of Emperor Hiroehito, who is here for the Coronation, has been emphasizing behind the scenes to the British that Japan prevented Italy from being included in the anti-communist pact. Germany had desired to include Italy, but Japan claims to have prevented this on the ground that Japan would never be a party to any arrangements even remotely suspicious of hostility to Britain. It was assumed that any pact including Italy would be open to such interpretation.

Return to Power Politics

Pressure on Japan by the Russian naval threat is a striking sample of the reversion to power politics in Europe. The same technique is being applied nearer home. Rearmament is being speeded daily. At the same time, the Belgian Premier, Dr. Paul van Zeeland, the Oslo powers and Mr. Davis are encouraged to keep on extending the olive branch.

The British are anxious to have Mr. Davis go to the Geneva disarmament session. They feel that Mr. Davis contributes an atmosphere of willingness to talk peace and strengthens the impression of democratic solidarity.

On the other hand, Mr. Davis is being urged by several American diplomats and officials to return to Washington immediately after the

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Kansas City Cleans Up Fraud; Six Federal Juries Convict 32 Of Ballot Tampering at Polls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 17 — Six juries in Federal District Court here have spoken in unmistakable words against election frauds, in an unbroken series of convictions of precinct officials and local Democratic machine workers in the general election Nov. 3.

Thirty-two men and women have been found guilty of conspiracy to defraud voters of their ballots in the election of federal officials. Eight more have offered no contest, placing themselves at the mercy of the court. Only three of the 43 defendents so far brought into court have escaped penalties, and they face a new trial because the jury could not agree on their guilt. The same jury convicted two co-defendents.

Meanwhile, the federal grand jury has moved persistently ahead in its investigation of the election. In addition to persons already tried, 65 more are under indictment, awaiting their day in court. They include the clerk of one division of the Jackson County Circuit Court, a brother of the city clerk, a Democratic county committeewoman and a Republican county committeewoman. Among witnesses summoned have been city and county officials and Joseph B. Shannon, Representative in Congress, who last August complained of the conduct of the primary election, in which a candidate for the Missouri Supreme Court supported by his faction was defeated.

Alteration of Ballots

Maurice M. Milligan, United States District Attorney, and his assistants have presented experts of the federal bureau of investigation who have described alteration of Republican ballots to Democratic, and have found fingerprints of defendants on the altered ballots. Enlarged photographs of ballot markings have been strung on ropes in front of the jury box, while similarities have been pointed out to show that one man marked several ballots. Indentation of the "X" on one ballot has been shown on another, indicating the papers were piled when marked.

Republican voters have occupied the witness stand in rapid succession to testify their ballots, introduced in evidence, had been changed after being cast. Other witnesses testified they saw ballots cast in the names of persons who were not present; and in some cases, in fictitious names.

Heaviest sentences have gone to precinct captains, shown in the testimony to have intimidated officials in some polling places. Nine of these have been convicted, several being sentenced to serve three years in a federal penitentiary. Other sentences have ranged down to three months in jail, with many of the defendants, including most of the women, placed on probation. All are free pending appeals to the United States circuit court of appeals, the first of which will be heard in October.

Registration Bill Blocked

Unabashed in the face of this evidence, the T. J. Pendergast Democratic organization is said to be blocking a permanent registration measure now before the Missouri Legislature, although it is claimed the measure would save the city $50,000 a year in election expenses. A bill drawn by a committee of the Democratic City Council has been rejected by the Pendergast group as "too radical." It would provide for identification of voters by signature, a closer check on rooming house occupants and other guarantees against fraud.

The measure was supported at a legislative hearing in Jefferson City, Mo., by representatives of the Kansas City Citizens' League, the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce and other civic groups. The citizens' league, organized in 1918, led in movements which have provided the Australian ballot in Missouri, reduced expenses of the Legislature and increased the bonding power of Kansas City to permit needed improvements. It initated the move for a new charter for Kansas City and led in the adoption of the charter, to provide a city manager form of government, in 1926.

Since then, the league has fought to bring about the observance of the letter and spirit of the charter in regard to non-political government and civil service. This nonpartisan organization has lined up against the Democratic machine. It has worked especially to obtain honest elections through permanent registration and other reforms. Last August, asserting 60,000 names were on the poll books fraudulently, it sent a demand to Gov. Guy B. Park for the removal of the Kansas City election commissioners.

Numerous organizations have joined the league in the fight for permanent registration. The Lawyers' Association of Kansas City has acted unanimously in favor of the plan.

In the face of general support by other groups, the Pendergast organization sent one representative to Jefferson City to oppose the permanent registration bill. Now the measure apparently is void. A substitute has been introduced by Pendergast adherents, but no effort is being made to push it, and its passage is not expected. Failure of the Kansas City bill is expected to doom similar measures for St. Louis and St. Joseph.

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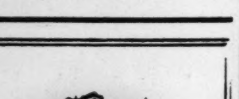

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Methodists Stand For Court Change Only by Amending

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—Any changes in the structure of the United States Supreme Court should be made through constitutional amendment rather than by act of Congress, according to a resolution written today into the record of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The conference, by a vote last night, "looked with disfavor" on President Roosevelt's proposals for reorganization of the federal judiciary and declared that if any change were made in the structure of the high court, it should be done by the American people themselves through ratification of an amendment to the Constitution.

The chief feature of the meeting, which was attended by about 600 Methodist ministers and laymen, was a report by the Committee on the State of the Country and Social Service, submitted by Chester A. Smith, of Peekskill, committee chairman, it contained 28 points, two of which dealt with "the moral right of workers" and it was here that a three-hour discussion occurred.

The report held that workers had a moral right to share dividends and to participate in their distribution, and favored the setting up of special courts to rule on labor controversies; that labor was entitled to "a fair share of profits which it helps to create," and was "entitled to a voice in deciding what a fair share of these profits shall be." The debate ended in a vote of 60 to 48 to table these two sections of the report.

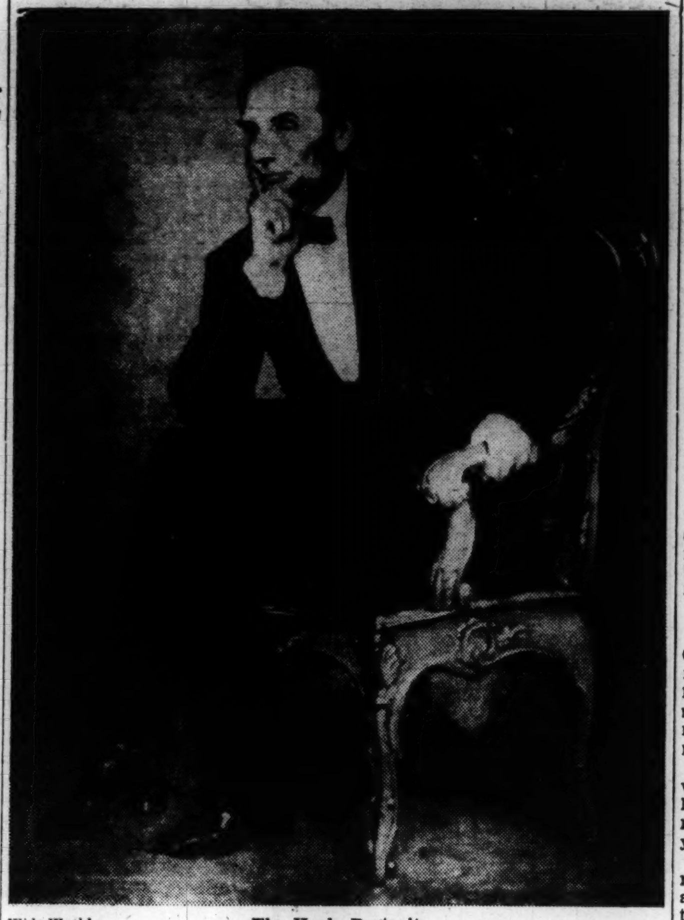
The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, nationally known Methodist clergyman, led the opposition to these sections and Carl Fowler, attorney and lay delegate, headed the fight against the labor court proposal.

E. Cranford Stucklass of Yonkers, a lay delegate, declared that investors were not getting consideration in labor disputes. In this connection he cited 342,000 General Motors stockholders, whose interests he held received no consideration in the labor troubles that company has had and in which 35,000 workers were able to tie up plants of the concern in which 200,000 men and women were employed.

The conference also went on record that it looked "with doubtful favor" upon the Government holding "the vast sums collected in the cause of social security in any other manner than as trust funds." In the debate over this section of the report, Mr. Fowler declared that the conference "ought not to commend a Social Security Act which has in it every element of vicious, crooked politics."

The report as adopted stressed that two major tasks confront the world. The first was "to build international relations upon the basis of law"; the second, "to reconcile in industry the legal rights of those who possess property with the moral rights of those who possess muscle power and skill in such manner as to promote the public welfare."

An Unusual Lincoln



Wide World

The Healy Portrait

This original of the famous Healy portrait is now the property of Mrs. Charles Isham, granddaughter of the "Great Emancipator," and will become the property of the Government on her demise in accordance with the will of Mrs. Mary Harlan Lincoln, widow of Robert T. Lincoln, son of the Civil War President. The legacy is contingent on the Government arranging to hang the picture in an appropriate place in the White House. The portrait, rather unusual in its pose, is considered by many as the best likeness of Mr. Lincoln.

Witness Charges Coal Boss Made Threat During Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—The La Follette hearing of the Harlan coal miners' charges of terrorization came to an abrupt termination yesterday as the packed committee room heard a mine superintendent accused of attempting to intimidate a witness.

The incident brought right to the doors of the Senate committee room the same tactics that are alleged to flourish in mountain-bound Harlan County, where a reign of terror is said to exist in the fight of coal operators against unionization.

Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin grimly recessed the committee hearing till next Tuesday to determine what procedure to adopt under the unusual circumstances.

The event came at the end of a day's testimony filled with extraordinary stories of beatings, shootings and dynamitings in the coal barony of Harlan County.

The charge of attempted intimidation was made by elderly, lounging Richard C. Tackett, one-time Harlan deputy sheriff, whose admission that he participated in an anti-union dynamiting at the instance of an official of the Harlan County Coal Operators' Association, is one of the strongest weapons of the La Follette committee.

Charges Being Theatrical

Getting the attention of Senator La Follette he rose yesterday and cried that Ted Creech, mine superintendent of the R. W. Creech Coal Company had met him outside the committee's door and said:

"I'll see you go back to Harlan County and get sent up for eight or 10 years!"

Senator LaFollette immediately called Mr. Creech to the stand. He is one of the biggest men seen in a Senate committee room and he swaggered to the witness chair, seating himself, at first, back to the committee. Senator La Follette sharply cried, "Face the committee!"

As Mr. Creech denied making the statement, the room full of mountaineers, many of them have been examined by Senate police as a precaution against concealed weapons, broke into an uproar.

Tackett himself was in Washington in custody of Deputy U. S. Marshal Walter L. Bonham who has guarded him throughout the investigation. Mr. Bonham took the stand and corroborated the threat made against his prisoner. Mopping his brow, the braggadocio in Mr. Creech's manner departed as the committee recessed to consider what steps to take.

The incident added verisimilitude to a day of testimony of terrorism in Harlan County. High lights were:

Chapters in Grim Tale

1. The Rev. Carl E. Vogel, formerly of Harlan, said he had seen a group of heavily armed sheriff deputies (whose pay comes from the coal operators) "herd" unarmed miners on a mountain road, beating them mercilessly, commented the witness.

Mr. Vogel described how his friend, Elman Middleton, prosecuting attorney, had attempted to "clean up" the county. One day in September, 1935, Mr. Middleton went out to his car, stepped on the starter and there was a dynamite blast. "He lived only a few minutes," commented the witness.

2. The Rev. B. H. Moses said Creech and a similar band of company-paid sheriffs had halted him and a group of miners on the way to a union mass meeting, forcing them to return home. He identified Deputies George Lee and Frank White in the group.

3. Lawrence Howard, young grocery clerk, testified Ben Unthank and George Lee, two company-paid deputies, had offered him $100 to "shoot up" the home of William Klontz, a preacher and union organizer. Howard refused, but Klontz's home was peppered with bullets next night. Howard testified he saw Unthank, White and Lee drive away from the scene of the shooting shortly after.

4. William Klontz, a lay preacher, testified his son escaped injury when three sticks of dynamite were placed under his window and the lad's dog carried the explosives out to the front porch. (Howard subsequently testified he had seen three deputies purposely drive over the dog.) Klontz said he sought protection from the county sheriff, Theodore Middleton, who refused it and advised him to leave town.

5. The testimony of the two Methodist preachers and the young grocery clerk was severally challenged by Creech, Lee and White. The fourth individual, Unthank, cannot be located by the committee. Walter B. Smith, prosecuting attorney for Bell County, adjacent to Harlan, also appeared to deny earlier charges.

Religion Held Aid of Liberty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Religion and education are in danger if democracy fails, speakers warned the Religious Education Association during its sessions here.

Unless America fights off the peril, restrictions on personal liberty, now in effect in Russia, Italy, Germany and Japan, may be adopted in this country, it was agreed.

Criticizing foreign dictatorships, Wilhelm Hubben, director of religious interests in George School, Pennsylvania, said:

"They speak in superlatives to impress neighbors and are hypersensitive about social classes. When that happens, there is no personal liberty. Authority is then the unreasonable expression of the emotionalized military attitude. Religious people must resist. When they yield, they, too, become members of the thoughtless mob and find themselves co-operating in such travesties as those represented by war."

Another speaker, Dr. Robert L. Tucker, student chaplain at Ohio State university, declared that Fascist and Communist agitators seek to lead this country into one extreme or the other.

"We don't want either extreme," he counseled. "We want our young people to be so educated they will learn where progress actually lies and work fearlessly in that direction. Religion has a tremendous contribution to make. It is the desire to co-operate with God in the improvement of one's own life and the social order."

A dark picture of conditions abroad, especially in Russia, Italy and Germany, which he recently visited, was drawn by Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, American executive secretary of the Universal Christian Council.

Pointing out that the ideology of Stalin and Lenin was incompatible with Christianity, Dr. Leiper disclosed how the Soviet Government had sought to make the teaching and study of Christianity almost impossible.

"Protestant churches have been completely destroyed by the Government," he asserted, "because Protestantism had been winning Russian youth by the thousands."

In Italy, he continued, it is dangerous to teach that all mankind are a single family of God, while in Germany the only genuine theological schools are peripatetic, moving from place to place to escape detection by the Government.

A discussion of the problems which face religious education was led by Dr. C. Ivar Hellstrom, minister of education in Riverside Church, New York. Dr. Hellstrom pleaded for a religious education that would open the eyes of children and youth to the need of developing spiritual values.

"They must be taught," he said, "to co-operate actively with the powers of the state and the authority of the church, as those two great social organizations seek to solve the pressing problems of our times."

Dr. Hugh Hartshorne of Yale Divinity School was elected president of the association, an all-faiths group. Other officers are:

Rabbi Issac Landman of New York City, and Prof. Harrison S. Elliott of Union Theological Seminary, New York, vice-presidents; Prof. Blanche Carrier of Northwestern University, secretary; and Attorney Waitsill Wood of Chicago, treasurer.

Government Plans To Speed Appeal On Security Case

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—Government officials considered today a quick appeal from the decision of the First Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston invalidating the Social Security Act's provisions for unemployment insurance and old-age benefits.

Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, expressed hope the Supreme Court might decide the issue at the present term "so that the question that has now been raised as to the constitutionality of this important part of the act may be set at rest."

In order to secure a final decision before the Supreme Court adjourns for the summer in early June an appeal must be filed by next Saturday.

The court already has under consideration a challenge of the unemployment insurance feature of the act, brought in an Alabama case. A decision may be announced April 26. This case, however, did not involve the old-age benefits.

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the act in the Alabama case.

Farm Flood Survey Shows Biggest Loss To Feed and Homes

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—A government economist reported today 66,000 farm families in the paths of the recent Ohio and Mississippi river floods faced a huge job of rehabilitation.

A. B. Genung, who made a 2000 mile automobile trip through the flooded areas for the Agriculture Department, said damage to land was a relatively small item.

"There was a universal deposit of silt which may do more good than harm," he said, "there was comparatively little soil washing and fields are mostly quite free of debris which tended to lodge in the woods or go down the river."

Mr. Genung said the greatest damage was to buildings, furniture and feed.

"Thousands of houses, barns, and out-buildings were washed away or wrecked," he said.

"Hay in the mows and corn in the cribs were almost a total loss. Fall-sown wheat is not a total loss. Many of the wheat fields show green and will make some grain."

Newspaper Urged To Assume Role Of Interpreter

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—Newspapers of tomorrow, in the opinion of men who make them today, will be more individualistic, interpretive, self-contained, and less admonitory.

More and better pictures, diagrams and charts will help tell the news. Color use will spread. Improved newsprint is sought.

"The public wants greater intellectual leadership," said Stuart Perry of the Adrian, Mich., Telegram. "It wants the news columns to tell not only what happened, but the background. Much news today is like a serial story, but is presented too often without the synopsis."

Harold W. Sanford of the Rochester, N. Y., Democrat and Chronicle, said readers could get the bare facts from intermittent radio broadcasts, but would go to the newspapers for details.

Co-ordinating the News

J. Roscoe Drummond of The Christian Science Monitor said spot news broadcasting and the imminence of television were likely to make "entertainment newspapers" more superficial, and "informative newspapers" more informative.

"As broadcasting reduces the value of spot news as a commodity," he said, "the value of co-ordinated news—tying today's fact in with yesterday's—doubtless will increase."

Several editors reported increased reader interest in the editorial page and said this might become of determinative importance. Verne Marshall of the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Gazette said the real opportunity lay "in public service, combating corruption and unsound policies, because it pays not only in the satisfaction of duty done but in circulation."

John L. Morrison of the Greenville, Penna., Record-Argus said:

"The judicial attitude on the editorial page is properly finding its place, the day of the party paper and the bludgeoning editorial is past."

Competition From Radio

All agreed that radio competition in presentation of spot news was healthy for newspapers. Marvin Creager of the Milwaukee Journal said increased circulation showed how well it is being met.

"We are coming to a more personal journalism," observed Roy W. Howard of the New York World-Telegram. "Only, newspapers will be distinguished by several strong personalities instead of one as in Watterson's time. And I think it's a very wholesome trend."

Commenting that the day when the family spent the evening over the paper was gone, Roy Roberts of the Kansas City Star predicted "shorter stories, better writing, more careful selection, and constant reliance as well on picture."

The editors endorsed passage of bills passed by state legislatures guaranteeing to newspapers the right to hold in confidence sources of news, and deprecated "efforts in Congress to prevent newspapers owning and operating radio stations."

No Impropriety Seen

They also declared by resolution that they saw "no impropriety in organization of newspaper workers in editorial departments, but feel that it is not suitable for journalists to affiliate with trade unionists."

"We believe they are professional people and not artisans," the resolution added.

Another resolution deplored "the hounding and persecution by newspapers of persons mentioned in connection with crimes but not formally accused of crimes."

Four members were elected directors, as follows: Tom Wallace, Louisville Times; John S. Knight, Akron Beacon-Journal; W. S. Gilmore, Detroit News, and M. V. Atwood, Gannett Newspapers, Rochester, N. Y.

Marvin H. Creager of the Milwaukee Journal and Grove Patterson, Toledo Blade, will serve on the board ex-officio by reason of having served as president of the society.

Textile

(Continued from Page 1)

portion of total cost due to labor is substantially higher in the European countries.

The British employers have laid special stress on the connection between hours of work and wages. They argue that since international regulation of wages is impossible it will likewise be impossible to establish an effective international regulation of hours.

Despite this opposition from two important groups, I. L. O. officials do not admit that the 40-hour week has been permanently lost. As much has been accomplished by this conference as they had hoped for.

Harold B. Butler, director of the International Labor Office, said, "We have made progress slowly, but in Democratic countries I know of no other way that progress can be made if lasting results are to be achieved."

Delegates are going away with the feeling that they understand each other's problems better than they did before. Workers see that employers must be able to meet costs of production and employers see that the workers' welfare must be considered. The British have learned more about the effect of Japan's social system on coditions of employment and the Japanese have a better understanding of what their low-price competition has meant to the textile industry of Great Britain.

I. L. O. officials are hopeful that as the various groups go back home and talk the problems of other nations over with their own people, the way may be opened in time to a solution of the industry's problems on an international scale and, that this type of free and open discussion may eventually be applied to other industries and, even to other fields of international relations.

Aviation Prize Offered

PASADENA, Calif., April 17 (AP)—Col. William Easterwood of Dallas, Texas, announced yesterday he would pay a $25,000 prize for first non-stop airplane flight from Hong Kong, China, to his home city.

Tower Views

by Clearway

(Continued From Page 1)

On Monday William Green, A. F. of L. president, estimating that the Federal Works program was falling short by 1,000,000 jobs, called for a new deal which would employ 3,000,000. The same day New York Representative Snell pointed out that, although federal revenues have increased by nearly $85,000,000 a month over last year's spending for the same period, the Federal Government has boosted its budget deficit by $115,762,291 in the same period. "Disastrous inflation," cries he.

* * *

¶ **Next, Arkansas' Senator Robinson** warns the Senate that the Government has about exhausted its sources of taxation, and that unless radical brakes are applied to spending, new tax legislation will be imperative.

* * *

¶ **Finally the income-outgo** problem reaches the President, who orders a resurvey of the fiscal requirements of all departments and government agencies for 1937, in an effort to meet the up-hill trend of the budget caused by the down-hill trend of revenues. He, too, warns that unless expenses are cut, deficits will grow. In fact shrinkage of expected revenue, estimated as high as $500,000,000 by June 30, brings before Congress the alternatives: new federal taxes or heavy decreases in expenditures. Neglecting these, the borrowing policy abandoned last December is indicated. So no one is greatly surprised when, on Friday, the Treasury announces resumption of "new money" borrowing to meet the deficiency. Secretary Morgenthau tosses $50,000,000 in Treasury bills into the market Monday and may repeat the process as long as necessary. "Inflation?" asks the crowd. But that word appears to trouble the Administration very little.

* * *

¶ **Thus the three** outstanding issues in the front-page news this week are interwoven with one another. What helps one helps all. It's certainly a challenge to all hands to seek the broader view.

* * *

¶ **PAN - AMERICA.** This week marked Pan-American Day and gave President Roosevelt an opportunity to re-define his "good neighbor" policy. His formal address for the Pan - American Union was spread in a blanket of radio waves over North and South America, carrying a plea for peace which was later echoed by Secretary Cordell Hull, while his "off-the-record" talk with Latin American diplomats was said to be a recital of America's accomplishments proving its good faith toward the "good neighbor" policy and stressing the importance to all of observing the proposals laid down at the Buenos Aires conference.

* * *

¶ **EUROPE.** Spain's civil war reaches into the European field with a similar inter-relation of events observable in America this week, although Europe's problem is dominated by the ubiquitous balance-of-power theme magnified to international relations, while in America the balance is in industrial relations. The Spanish war approaches what many predict will be the final test this week, as insurgents tighten the blockade about Loyalist Bilbao, and as government troops push out from Madrid and in southern Spain make incursions into rebel strongholds. The fighting has reached a point where supporters of the Left and the Right outside of Spain seem wearying of the uncertainty. This makes more probable the success of the non-intervention barrage to be laid down on Monday night by the 21 member nations of the non-intervention committee.

* * *

¶ **Italy reverses** its attitude toward "volunteers" this week and her representative in London signifies that she is prepared to withdraw them to facilitate the non-intervention pact. **Germany** likewise appears willing to retire from its former position of active "interest," for the sake of peace. **Great Britain,** whose naval cheek was slapped by the insurgents' warning that British vessels which attempted to run the blockade at Bilbao would be fired upon, takes the wise attitude of conciliation and advises British merchantmen to enter Bilbao at their own risk. This policy was clearly stated in British Parliament when attacked by a spokesman of the Labor Party. It becomes known that the non-intervention governments are depending upon the **United States** for co-operation, too. Since the United States has already laid down its own embargo on war materials it is not obligatory that her ships receive observers on board. But it is expected that American skippers will consent to identification demands. All in all the plan to isolate the Spanish conflagration has progressed this week.

* * *

¶ **BELGIUM. Anti-Fascists** in Europe receive considerable encouragement from the returns of the Brussels by-election, in which Premier Paul van Zeeland overwhelmingly defeats the Rexist leader, Léon Degrelle. One notable commentator on world affairs, Nobel Prize Winner Mann, German exile, sees in the victory another evidence of a decline of authoritarian support. Premier van Zeeland, by the way, announces this week that he is coming to Washington in June to confer with President Roosevelt—further indication that democracy is on the upgrade in Europe.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Swedes Report German Offers Of Plans for Air Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — Industries in Sweden have been asked to send drawings of factories abroad in order "to have plans for air defense drawn up."

This startling statement was made in a lecture on air defense in the Military High School recently by a captain in the general staff. "From a defense point of view," the Captain declared, "one must now demand that the inner organization of the industrial works be regarded as a secret, and that the location of different parts of a works should not be known to outsiders as the planning and making of air raids could be assisted by such information."

A director of one of the largest industrial works in Sweden has also shown a Stockholm newspaper a letter, received from a Swede, but with a German headline under which is printed "System Dr. Ing. Schoszberger"—"Approved of by Germany's Reichsminister der Luftfahrt und Oberbefehlshaber der Luftwaffe."

The letter looks like a circular letter and it is rumored that many other industries have received similar ones. The letter reads:

"We write you personally as the question is of importance for your business and needs organization by the directors. It applies to how far your business will safeguard your workmen, employees, your family and yourself during an air raid.

"We are in close co-operation with Germany's greatest expert, Dr. Ing. Schoszberger, who has been consulted among others by the Office of Works, and the Board of Waterfalls. His departments of construction and estimates are at your service.

"In this sphere Germany is in advance of every other country in the world. It is for this reason that we have started co-operation with Dr. Ing. Schoszberger and it is our firm conviction that when anything has to be done in this line, it is absolutely necessary to make every detail correct. The above-mentioned system has been tried out with now used bombing types and approved of by the Chief of the German Air Force.

"Together with Dr. Ing. Schoszberger we have gone through what you can do with advantage for yourself and what ought to be ordered. No detail has been forgotten, which ought to be of value to you, when one stands before grim reality.

"In order to organize this work in time, we suggest that you commission us to work it out and for this purpose send us:

"1. A complete drawing of your works with information of the number of workmen employed normally in every building and workmen employed out of doors in the neighborhood.

"2. A drawn map of district of dwelling houses where protection is desirable.

"These drawings will be forwarded to Dr. Ing. Schoszberger, who will work out a plan for bomb-proof safety rooms. His suggestions will be based on the time our Swedish military experts say it will take for an enemy bombing squadron to get to your works from the nearest military secret observation point, at which time everyone should be in their appointed places of safety and the doors closed."

Tasmania Retains Labor Government By Larger Margin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tas.—The recent general elections in this State resulted in the return to power of the Labor Party, which has secured a majority of six in a house of 30. So that the State might be represented at the Coronation by Cabinet Ministers, the elections were held about six months earlier than they need have been and the electoral campaign, though short, was full of interest to the electors.

For the last three years, Tasmania has been governed by a Labor Government under the leadership of A. G. Ogilvie and during that time the State has made such material progress that it was generally thought that the same party would be returned to power for a further term of office.

But the surprise of the election was the great increase in the number of votes polled by this party. In every electoral division, retiring ministers topped the poll while the Premier and the Minister of Education both set up a record for the number of votes received. The old Parliament conssted of 15 Labor members, 13 Nationalists and two Independents. Of the last, one was Independent Labor. He has been reelected and received back into the official Labor Party. The other, who was representing the Douglas Social Credit Party, has been defeated, his seat having been gained by a Labor candidate. The Nationalists lost one seat to the Labor interests, so the new Parliament consists of 18 Labor members and 12 Nationalists.

Under the Act passed toward the end of the last session, the life of Parliament will in future be five years instead of three. The personnel of the Cabinet remains unaltered and Premier Ogilvie and the Minster of Health, Dr. Gaha, have already left to represent Tasmania at the Coronation.

Mooney Plea Reaches High Court of State

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17 (AP)—Thomas J. Mooney's final plea in California for exoneration in the 1916 preparedness parade bombing was before State Supreme Court justices today after a year and a half of preliminaries which added 5,000,000 words to the case record.

Attorneys for the State and for the prisoner, convicted of murder, ended final arguments yesterday, placing a habeas corpus petition technically if not formally in the hands of the justices.

Presiding Justice Emmet Seawell declined to make a formal order of submission, indicating a decision will not be forthcoming within the 90-day period provided by law.

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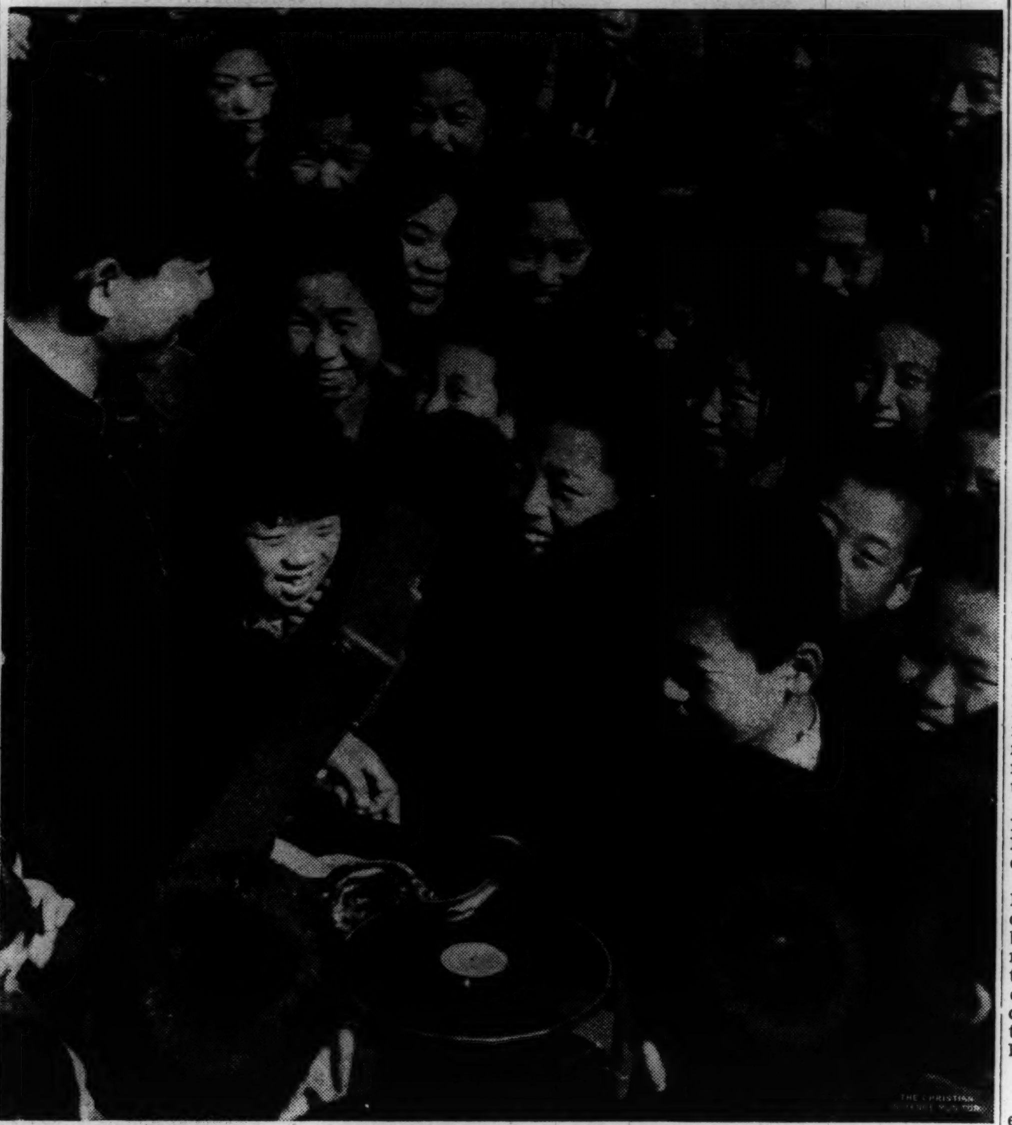

Sovfotos

Expansive Smiles Serve as Loud Applause

And They're Not Hearing Jazz

These pupils at the Korean Collective Farm in the Ussuri region of the Russian Far East are listening to Korean folk songs from new records which the school has just bought. The songs seem to possess the qualities of Oriental humor necessary for mirth-provoking response. This particular school was named for Joseph Stalin, one of the heads of the Communist Party at Moscow and generally regarded as dictator in the affairs of the vast domain of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Federal Housing Program Delays Declared Costly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—Continued delay in getting a national housing program under way threatens to cost the United States millions of dollars because of rising construction costs, the New York City Housing Authority warned yesterday in a brochure entitled, "Housing Becomes a National Issue."

Sixth of a series on public housing to be issued by the Authority, the brochure was written by Charles Yale Harrison and contains a review of the Wagner-Steagall bill. It calls attention to an actual housing shortage in the United States, concluding that only the passage of the Wagner-Steagall bill will introduce an element of stability into the building situation.

"The almost unanimous public support which the bill has received must not blind its proponents to the dangers which threaten not only the bill, but the entire housing movement as well," Mr. Harrison says. It must not be forgotten that time is the important factor.

"Two years ago when the President's public works bill was under consideration, it was proposed that $400,000,000 should be appropriated for low-rental housing. Eventually this was enormously reduced. Since that time, construction costs have increased nearly 25 per cent. In other words, this delay has cost the nation approximately $75,000,000 of low-rental housing."

Mr. Harrison says that housing experts expected little formidable opposition to the Wagner-Steagall bill, upon which they were basing their hopes for renewed activity in the housing field.

"Three years ago the opposition to low-rental housing was a formidable one," he continues. "Today it is negligible. Save for a few reactionary die-hards, everyone seems to be in favor of public housing. But the danger to public housing lies not in the reactionary opposition, but in so-called 'Yankee shrewdness.' Ways and means will be sought to effect low-rental housing at no cost to the Government, and this cannot be done.

"The experience of a half dozen countries which have successful housing programs completed or under way clearly indicates that the provisions contained in the Wagner-Steagill bill are the only means of thousands of Americans who are so desperately in need of it."

Mr. Harrison added that the recent economic depression had convinced many people that large-scale housing problems could be solved only on a social basis.

Job and School Co-ordinated In New Educational Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 17 — Bill worked in a soda fountain evenings. He knew all the special sundaes, how to put the fizz in the drinks of the daily customers, and did errands for the boss with a smile.

But Bill went to high school, too, although the school was not so much to his liking as the soda fountain. In fact, he had wanted to stop school and go to work. But Mother and Dad were so anxious to see him graduate that a compromise was arrived at by which Bill could hold this evening job at $5 a week if he would continue in school.

But, in Bill's eyes, the school was still a side line to his soda-fountain job.

One day a visitor appeared in this small high school in Missouri.

"How many of you boys and girls are working outside of school hours at jobs?"

Bill raised his hand. So did 19 other boys and girls. Some were trying to be shoe salesmen, one worked in a garage, a girl helped in a beauty shop, one clerked in a bank, and another sold groceries for a chain store.

Studies Discussed

The whole 20 were invited to talk things over with the principal and the visitor.

"Why not help these young folks by letting them study in high school the kind of subjects which will help them on the jobs?" the visitor asked.

Before long a co-operative schedule was worked out so that these ambitious young folks were given two specialized subjects pertaining to their job, were paid for their work as before, and at the same time were given credit toward graduation for the work done on the job.

The visitor in this instance was called the "co-ordinator." He was employed by the local board of education to co-ordinate education in the schools with commerce and industry. Part of his salary usually comes out of state or federal funds as provided for in the Smith Hughes Act. In this Missouri town the coordinator taught these 20 young folks himself in their specialized classes besides helping them to improve on their jobs.

This is a new movement which is going into small towns in many states, it was learned at the annual conference on trade and industrial education of the central region held here recently. It has already made headway in Colorado, Oregon, Florida, Texas, Montana, Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas and a few other states, it is reported.

New Approach in Education

It is believed to be a much better way to find the young folks who already have got out and found odd jobs for themselves than to go to industry and say, "How many jobs do you have here," and then find boys and girls who might or might not be particularly interested in that particular type of work, it was pointed out at the conference.

Down in Missouri, where Bill lived, "part-time training in miscellaneous occupations" is the name given to this program which amounts to a definite tie-up between the high school and the businesses in the small town. At least 10 towns have already adopted this new coordinated program, according to C. L. Wetzel, teacher trainer for industrial education in St. Louis. One of the main requirements is that the boys and girls are not to replace adults but are to have an extra job formerly not held at all by an older person, it was explained.

Furthermore, these youngsters who originally had the urge to get out and find some work for themselves are the ones who benefit by the co-operative training and very often are willing to continue their education along the lines first suggested to them by what they learned on the job. In the case of Bill, for instance, instead of dropping out of school as he had first wanted to do, he decided to go on to the university and study pharmacy, something which he had become interested in between his soda fountain duties, Mr. Wetzel said.

Michigan Takes Action

Up in Michigan, four small towns have been organized along the same plan, according to G. H. Fern, state director of vocational education. In that state, which just adopted the idea of going into the small towns this year, a co-ordinator advises with the students in the two upper grades of the high school especially with those who are not planning to go to college.

Some have jobs and some have not. In fact, applying for the job is part of the training. Without letting the boy know that the stage is entirely set with his prospective employer, the co-ordinator sends the boy out to a given address to try to obtain a job for himself. In Michigan the young folks spend a half day in school and the other half on the job, Mr. Fern said.

Other new plans for the State of Michigan in vocational training were explained. Since the State is very much of a summer resort place, hotel training is very popular. Therefore, this coming summer a special hotel housekeepers training course of three weeks is to be given at Michigan State College. New classes are to be formed for policemen, firemen and other public service employees.

Wisconsin, which is recognized as one of the leading states in vocational training, has some new plans to incorporate into its vocational program in expectation of funds from the George Deen Act. E. E. Gunn, assistant state director of vocational education for Wisconsin, told of their contemplated extension of their circuit teacher program.

Classes Are Varied

Traveling teachers stop for a day, more or less, in each community, each one bringing his own specialized subject. The classes include plumbing, painting and decorating, electrical work, barbering, beauty culture, foundry practice, sales, and carpentry. Now are to be added waitressing, hotel service, baking, auto mechanics, Diesel engine, brick laying, traffic management, and hotel cooking. Besides, more teachers are to be added to the ones now going the rounds.

An extension of instruction for apprenticeship training, and more apprenticeship instruction is planned in Wisconsin. "Instead of learning a trade through the 'pick-up' method," declared Mr. Gunn, "they are now going to learn it through an organized program of training through indentured apprentices as a prerequisite for being licensed as workers in the craft."

Slum-Clearance Plans Pushed at Camden, N. J.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, N. J., April 17—A slum-clearance program of major proportions was announced today for immediate action by City Commissioner Frank J. Hartmann Jr., head of the city building department.

Charging hazard to health and safety and harm to the city financially, Mr. Hartmann declared that 700 buildings in the city, most of them dilapidated dwellings, would be razed.

Every ward in the city contains some of the properties to be demolished, the city being the owner of the larger part of them.

Bi-Lingual Puerto Rico Urged

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt urged greater emphasis today on the teaching of English in Puerto Rico in order to bring about bi-lingualism.

"It is an indispensible part of American policy," he wrote Dr. Jose M. Gallardo, new commissioner of education of the island, "that the coming generation of American citigens in Puerto Rico grow up with complete facility in the English tongue."

The President told Dr. Gallardo, formerly of the College of Charleston, South Carolina, that it was "regrettable that today hundreds of thousands of Puerto Ricans have little and often virtually no knowledge of the English language."

The islands were ceded by Spain 38 years ago. Latest figures show about half the residents of towns and 15 or 20 per cent of those in rural areas speak English.

Only through acquisition of English, Mr. Roosevelt said, can Puerto Ricans obtain a better understanding of American ideals and principles and take advantage of economic opportunities.

"Clearly," he added, "there is no desire or purpose to diminish the enjoyment or the usefulness of the rich Spanish cultural legacy of the people of Puerto Rico.

"What is necessary, however, is that the American citizens of Puerto Rico should profit from their unique geographical situation and the unique historical circumstance which has brought to them the blessings of American citizenship by becoming bi-lingual.

"But bi-lingualism will be achieved by the forthcoming generations of Puerto Rico only if the teachings of English throughout the insular educational system is entered into at once with vigor, purposefulness and devotion, and with the understanding that English is the official language of our country."

Savants of U. S. To Hear Benes In Trans-Ocean Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 17 — To gain a clearer view of the international setting of the world stage today, on which forces tending toward war or peace are developing a drama of declining or advancing civilization, members of the American Academy of Political and Social Science gathered for their forty-first annual meeting yesterday in the Bellevue Stratford Hotel. The general topic of the two-day session was "The United States and World War."

President Benes of Czechoslovakia, a member of the international advisory board of the academy, had the previous day accepted an invitation to address the meeting at the end of the afternoon session today. The Columbia Broadcasting System arranged through its trans-Atlantic facilities and European connections to pick up President Benes's address in his office at Prague, and to bring it by amplifiers to the ballroom where the meeting is being held—as well as to radiocast it over its American coast-to-coast network.

In announcing that President Benes would address the meeting Dr. Ernest Minor Patterson, president of the academy, declared:

"We feel deeply honored that President Benes addresses us, not only as President of Czechoslovakia but also as a member of our international advisory board. We believe this is the first time that the President of a foreign state has addressed such a meeting in this country, and we are greatly anticipating his words."

Foreign Delegates Present

Nearly a score of societies in foreign countries are among the various groups and organizations which have sent more than 450 delegates to attend this annual meeting, since its subject is of such vital interest in all parts of the world today, and since the speakers listed for its different sessions are internationally recognized as authorities on the subjects they have chosen. According to its custom, the academy, which was organized to provide a national forum for non-partisan discussion of political and social questions, will publish all the addresses given at the meeting in its official journal, "The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science," in order that a comprehensive view of the subject covered may be generally available.

"The Far East and American Foreign Policy" was the opening address of the meeting. It was given by Frederick V. Field, secretary of the American council, Institute of Pacific Relations, New York City. Mr. Field urged that in considering neutrality legislation and other measures designed to keep America out of foreign wars, the application of such measures to developments in the Far East as well as in Europe, should be borne in mind. The situation there is so different from almost every point of view, he said, that means of avoiding conflicts which might eventually involve the United States, must necessarily be somewhat different from those planned with possible European developments in view.

To provide a background for consideration of far eastern questions, Mr. Field outlined the situation in China and Japan. With present forces at work, said Mr. Field, although it is never possible to deal with fixed quantities in the Far East, the possibility of war which might involve western nationals, through Russian contacts in China, is not altogether remote. While American public opinion, he continued, seems definitely to lean toward pending neutrality legislation in Congress and toward the isolationist standpoint it represents, in the case of the Orient it seems very doubtful whether such action will be sufficient to prevent entanglement of the United States in any conflict which develops. There is much to be said, he added, for the position of the internationalists, who would take steps toward some sort of international police system to prevent the development of conflicts in the East as well as the West.

Tensions Considered

Other speakers at the opening session stressed the possibility of wars resulting from various tensions —which might, however, be relieved in time by wise international and national action. Phillips Bradley, associate professor of political science at Amherst College, discussed "Storm Warnings of Conflict" and Walter Mills, author of "The Road to War," spoke on "Where Danger Lies." William E. Lingelbach of the University of Pennsylvania presided and introduced the general topic of the session, "Is War Imminent?" Later sessions today were to be devoted to "Propaganda and War." and "The United States and World War."

Saturday morning and afternoon sessions were scheduled to deal with "Economic Aspects" and "Can or Should the United States Be Neutral?" while the final session on Saturday evening was to be devoted to summing up proposals for positive constructive action, with its topic "How Can the United States Aid in Maintaining Peace?"

St. Louis Class Demonstrates How to Keep Check on Anger

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—Forty-three boys and girls from the Flynn Park School on the outskirts of St. Louis held a demonstration class in "Human Engineering," a new type of character education at National Education Association headquarters here yesterday.

They called their class the "Path-"anger," and how to control it, and wents something like this:
finder Club." Their lesson was on

Teacher: "Children, have you ever been in trouble because you lost your temper?"

Children: "Sure."

Teacher: "What makes you angry?"

Boy: "When mother says we have to do the dishes."

Teacher: "Well, what do you prove when you get angry and have a fist fight?"

Boy: "Nothing."

Teacher: "Oh, I think we prove something."

Boy: "Well, we prove who's the better fighter."

Teacher: "Do you deserve any credit for that?"

Boy: "No."

The teacher told the children that small fits of anger are like campfires that are likely to become forest fires if not extinguished. She gave them hints as to how to control these small "campfires." They had heard the old admonitions to "count 10" or "tie knots in a string," she presumed, so she suggested these: "move away from it mentally," "keep your voice down and breathe deeply"; "try to make the angry person laugh."

Before the class considered "anger," it reviewed earlier lessons it had studied on "heroes"; "good name"; "friends"; "courage"; and "duty."

Miss Dorothy Backus, the Pathfinder teacher, told the audience of Washington school authorities that two weeks after their lesson, the pupils meet without their teacher to discuss the same subject and then write her a letter telling how they have put the lesson to use in their daily life. Discipline problems have been noticeably cut down, Miss Backus reported. In a follow-up study, parents of 31 out of 33 children said they had seen improvement in character in the home.

"What we're trying to do," Miss Backus explained, " is to make being good so interesting and fun that they'll all want to be good."

Pathfinder classes, begun by J. F. Wright in the Detroit public schools, have now spread to schools in Cleveland, St. Louis, Detroit and San Francisco, where thousands of pupils are being taught to improve their living by improving their thinking.

Slaying of German In Argentina Listed By Police as Hold-Up

BUENOS AIRES, April 17 (AP)—What German reports describe as the political assassination of a National Socialist organizer here, has been listed by the Argentine police authorities as a hold-up slaying.

But the excitement which has arisen in Germany has disclosed that the victim, Joseph Riedle, a metal worker, was the local head of the National Socialist Association of Germans abroad.

He was fatally shot April 11 near his home in San Martin, the police said, by unknown assailants. He passed on before police were able to talk to him, and there were no witnesses.

They listed the case, however, as an attempted robbery in which the victim was shot when he tried to draw his revolver.

Helen Keller Greeted By Japanese Royalty

TOKYO, April 17 (AP)—Miss Helen Keller, the blind educator, attended the cherry blossom festival here yesterday, where Emperor Hirohito manifested lively interest in the famous American, who came to the Orient to lecture and demonstrate a newly developed "talking book" to benefit blind persons. The Empress spent a considerable time in conversation with Miss Keller.

The conversation was communicated to the blind and deaf woman by a companion who used telegraphic pressures on her wrist. Miss Keller replied orally.

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Wagner Declares Labor Law Restores Industrial Balance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—The New Deal industrial policy to equalize employee-employer relations and its fiscal policy aimed at leading the country toward a "totalitarian economy," again had Democratic and Republican exposition at the annual dinner meeting of the Yale University Law School Alumni Association here last night. The speakers were United States Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, and Arthur H. Ballantine, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in the Hoover Administration, the former defending the fairness of the National Labor Relations Act, with whose paternity he is credited, and Mr. Ballantine cataloguing inflationary hazards involved in the Roosevelt spending program.

Senator Wagner refused to debate this issue with the one-time Treasury official, contending that the electorate had given a conclusive verdict to the same forecasts last fall. Turning then to the federal labor act, he denied that it made an unbalanced equation in the relationship between employer and worker; that it went any further than to safeguard the right of employees to self-organization and collective bargaining through their chosen representatives.

"The simple truth is," he said, "that the co-relative rights which labor is accorded under the act have been enjoyed by industry for a century or more."

Industrial Democracy

The United States Supreme Court majority opinion in the labor cases, upholding the act, was evidence, Senator Wagner continued, that "almost no one questions the soundness of the standards of industrial democracy," and he held that, particularly in labor relations, "the quest for orderly progress is essentially a struggle to make the law cling more closely to the changing facts with which it deals."

"The only sane test of a particular law is whether the restrictions which it imposes are in themselves fair," he said, "and whether when added to the sum total of social controls, it promotes or retards a just relationship among the respective forces in modern economic society."

Asserting his own opposition to the sit-down strike, the Senator held that the restraints imposed upon labor for his strategy indicated the baselessness of the charge that the provisions of the act did not take into consideration the needs of the employer.

"Within a few weeks after these tactics had been resorted to on a large scale," he continued, "they were outlawed by one or two of the states, enjoined by the courts, threatened with the exercise of the state police power, condemned by public opinion and declared illegal by the Senate of the United States. So great was the pressure from all sources that the sit-down weapon had already been foresworn by responsible labor leadership."

Fiscal Policy Assailed

Mr. Ballantine, speaking on New Deal finances, declared that unless President Roosevelt succeeded in curtailing federal expenditures, there could be "no escape from the ultimate consequence."

"That course," he said, "will destroy the ability of the Government to do what most needs to be done for all the people and frustrate its accomplishments. Beyond that it may destroy ability to determine the very form of government.

"All can see that there is no limit to plausible and attractive expenditure, now that the dikes are down. Yet it is equally clear that there is a limit to the revenues which can be secured by taxation which is not crippling and hence not productive."

Mr. Ballantine saw a general sales tax and "democratization" of the income tax still available for revenue, but "vast resistance to going to the last extreme of taxation." Further, the banks were "crammed" with government bonds to the extent of half their deposits, he said, so that any depreciation in their market value would spell "real trouble."

"If we have inflation—and we are already experiencing it—which may go to the extent of wild increases in prices of commodities and the cost of living," he continued, "it would inevitably be followed by deflation with its miseries for all.

"Such deflation coming upon the government with all its financial sails spread would be likely to result in such upsets that the only course would be an extension of government to the whole economic life when the government had shown inability to manage its own budget in a period of very marked recovery."

Textile Workers Seek to Unionize du Pont Company

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Leaders of the drive to organize 1,250,000 American textile workers under the C. I. O. banner pointed last night toward the du Ponts of Delaware.

Next to the Viscose Corporation, which came to terms with the textile workers organizing committee Wednesday night, the du Ponts are the biggest manufacturers in the rayon field.

The research bureau of the organizing committee estimated the month-long campaign has brought pledges of membership in the union from more than 50 per cent of the 9000 workers in four plants of the du Pont Rayon Company.

Sidney Hillman, chairman of the T. W. O. C., indicated a du Pont pact similar to that reached with the Viscose company, a one-year agreement providing a 10 per cent wage increase, pay and a half for overtime, a 40-hour week and recognition of the union as sole bargaining agency.

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New York Children's Clay Circus To Come to Action in Three Rings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—Curly Locks, the Three Bears, and any number of fairy princesses have been banished to the top shelf of the children's center of the Children's Aid Society down at Avenue B and Sixteenth street. There they are accumulating a delicate film of dust and a slightly reproachful air. But the 60 little girls, aged 7 to 12, who formerly used them for models in the clay figure class have gone circus-minded. No more Cinderellas and pumpkin coaches for them. Their interest is in tigers, elephants, peanut vendors, and a band.

It all began last year when the big show in Madison Square Garden allotted free seats to the Children's Aid Society along with other similar institutions. The sawdust ring, the clowns and the menagerie laid hold on the imagination of the juvenile artists. They promptly went back to the playground and organized a circus of their own, with costumes which transformed pig-tailed maidens into lions of the jungle. The children even had a parade through the streets surrounding the playground.

This year before the snow was off the ground there were tremulous requests of authorities. So eager were the children that even the authorities began to feel that it would be beyond bearing if circus tickets were not forthcoming for their small charges.

Meanwhile, authorities promoted circus-mindedness and the modeling was the result. When the playground opened officially for the season yesterday there in one of the rooms was a complete circus, band and bandmaster, rings, animals, clowns, and sideshow performers, together with balloon and peanut vendors, all neatly done in clay, colored and glazed in the secondhand kiln which was a gift to the center.

And now the dream is near to realization, for on Monday the artists will desert their own handmade entertainment for the real one at Madison Square Garden, where they are to be the guests of the management, 60 eager little representatives of 21 nationalities, all united in their ardor for the circus.

The art class at the center is staffed by a teacher from the Federal Arts Project and is one of 33 activities maintained by the society for boys and girls from the tenements.

Russian Move Seen as Naval Hint to Japan

(Continued From Page 1)

conclusion of the sugar conference. They contend that he has become a mere pawn in the Anglo-French game and is jeopardizing both his own and American prestige. Whether Mr. Davis will accept the advice is uncertain. He himself is reluctant to abandon a Geneva effort. But almost all advice from American sources is opposed. Contrasted with this, the British and French are urging him to go.

American Shipyards Have Right to Build Warships for Soviet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—The somewhat incredible but nevertheless important story of a new Russian navy took another turn today when it was revealed that two American shipbuilders have queried the State Department to determine if export licenses will be granted for "knocked-down" battleships to be built here and shipped to the Soviet Union in parts.

The answer is that the State Department will grant the licenses; it has no power to forbid the exports unless the purchaser is a belligerent or engaged in civil war or is violating military secrets; but the Department has raised two objections which are not difficult for the American contractors to meet.

Thus the American Government is not standing in the way of the impression—assiduously spread in the Chancelleries of three continents in the last few days—that a real Russian navy is shortly to be added to the world's fleets, with obviously great effects on the Baltic—and on the Asiatic coasts. Both Germany and Japan would be affected materially by the development.

Particularly if the Rusian fleet is partly "made in the U. S. A.," would the impression be spread that the United States, along with Britain and France, is participating in a mass movement which finds Germany, Italy, and Japan on the other side. Stories of the new Russian fleet seem to fit clearly into a pattern of power politics.

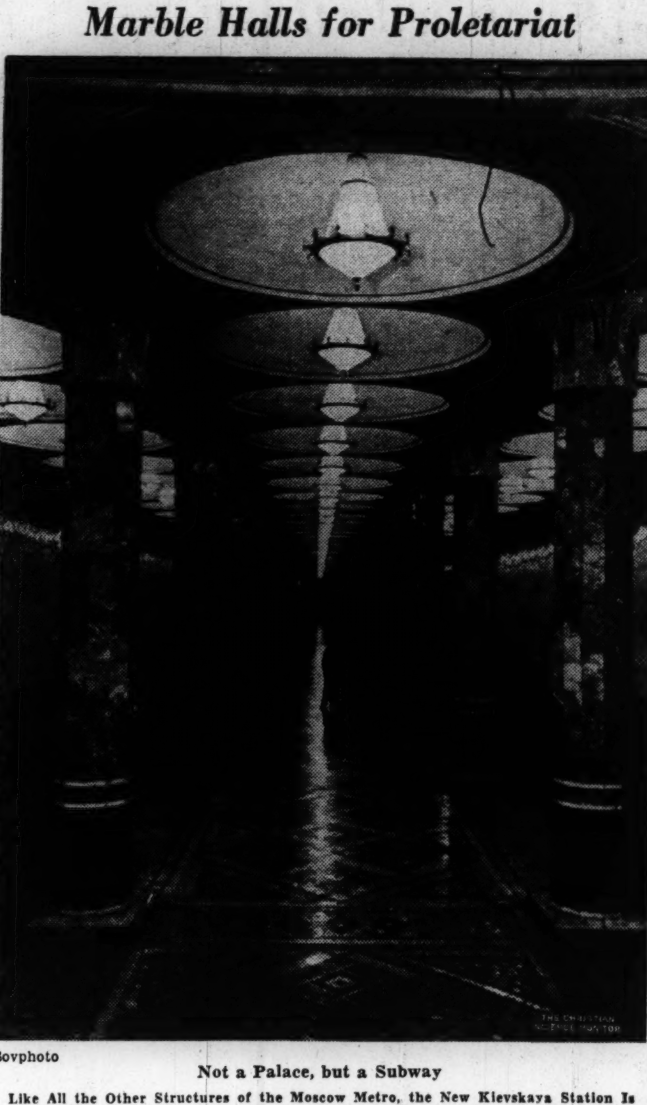
To the companies' inquiry, the arms control office replied what the builders well knew, that unless a war is in progress or military secrets are involved, the licenses would automatically be issued. But the Government did find two objections to the terms of the contracts submitted. Whether it could enforce both of these objections is another question.

The first objection was that the contracts specified 16-inch guns for the battleships. In March, when the request was made, the question of 16-inch guns was in negotiation. Only 14-inch guns are now existent on the world's battleships; it was hoped as a result of the London Naval Treaty of 1936 to keep size down by qualitative limitation. But Japan has now denounced even the qualitative features of this treaty. Presumably the objection to 16-inch guns will not be pressed—but that is not to say that the guns will ever be built and shipped to Russia.

The second objection was a provision for testing the "you-put-together" battleships by the United States Navy Department. The guns were to be tested in naval testing grounds, and indirect responsibility at least was to be accepted by the United States Government for the shipments. This was too much for the authorities to accept, even in this partly stage-money discussion. So they told the private corporations that they could not put a "government-tested" stamp on the battleships.

Anyway, the negotiation is now hanging fire. Some authorities here think it possible technically to build the craft, ship them to Russia, and put them together. It is granted that some expansion in the Soviet Navy is certain. And perhaps this transaction is not so fantastic as it appears.

Marble Halls for Proletariat



Sovphoto

Not a Palace, but a Subway

Like All the Other Structures of the Moscow Metro, the New Kievskaya Station Is Impressive for Its Profuse and Elaborate Finish. The New Line Runs From the Smolensk Square to the Square of the Kiev Railway Station in Moscow. This Section of the Subway Is Named for L. M. Kaganovitch, Commissar of Transport

Low-Cost, Factory-Built Home Declared a Failure by Editors

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—The hope of factory-built houses, to be turned out like automobiles at low cost by mass-production methods, has been dismissed as an unrealized dream by editors of The Architectural Forum.

"The pre-fabricated house, in the form of a truckable unit which can be entirely finished in the shop, is still a long way off," they concluded in a study of cost reduction in home building. But they held out a new hope to would-be home owners, faced with rising building costs, higher rents and growing housing shortages in some communtities.

They proposed an "integrated house—constructed of standardized parts, produced by mechanized modern industry.

Co-operation Required

"Integration," it was explained, "calls for mass production of parts not by single catch-all organizations but by existing manufacturing organizations of the building industry.

"It calls first upon the architect to start things off by providing a basis in design. Then manufacturers produce standard parts conforming to this basic design, readily interchangable so kitchen elements, for example, manufactured by one firm, can be purchased with the assurance they will fit flooring or wall units produced by a different plant."

It takes more than 30,000 parts to build a typical house, the editors pointed out. More than 200 items of equipment, 500 operations, 20 skills and trades, and 15 or more contracts also are involved, they enumerated.

Mistake Pointed Out

Pre-fabrication, they concluded, was an "approach" but "jumped the track" when practical application was sought.

"The biggest mistake prefabricators made," Forum editors added, "was to assume manufacturers were prepared to produce all the parts of a single house" and were "willing to limit their market exclusively to new houses."

Commenting on the proposal, Dr. J. O. Downey of the economic research department of General Motors Corporation said if automobiles were built by methods employed in housing the present $600 car probably would sell at more than $5000.

Peace Conference Called by Hepburn In Motor Disputes

OSHAWA, Ont., April 17 (AP)—General Motors of Canada, Ltd., and representatives of the company's 3700 strikers today accepted Premier Mitchell Hepburn's invitation to a 2 p. m. peace conference in his Toronto office.

It was unofficially reported that these would be among the proposals to be urged on the company as a condition for men to return to work:

Any agreement shall include all General Motors plants and its subsidiaries, including plants at Oshawa, Windsor and St. Catharines; recognition of the Oshawa local 222 of the United Automobile Workers of America; seniority rights for all employees, and establishment of a grievance committee.

A General Motors' official amplified a previous statement that negotiations would be begun directly with the men if they went back to work, but otherwise Hepburn would have to be a party to any parleys.

"There will be no meeting," the official said, "between officials of General Motors of Canada, Ltd., and representatives of their employees until the men first go back to work, or unless the Premier of Ontario, Mr. Hepburn, meets the Canadian executives of General Motors in a joint conference with the shop committee of the workers."

Labor Board Faces Crowded Calendar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 17—One of the first hearings in the country to be conducted by the National Labor Relations Board since the upholding of the Wagner Act by the Supreme Court was opened April 15 in Reading, Penna., by the Philadelphia regional office of the board. It involved New York-Pennsylvania Motor Express, Inc., against which charges of discrimination against union members had been filed by Local 429, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.

The hearing was attended by Maj. Stanley W. Root, regional director, who is also aiding in arranging a collective bargaining election for employees of the Hershey Chocolate Corporation at Hershey, Penna. Benedict Wolf of Washington, executive secretary of the national board, was chosen as trial examiner in the trucking case.

A dozen new cases were filed with the Philadelphia regional office of the board on April 14, bringing the total to 42 since the validation of the Wagner Act.

Way for Mediation Cleared as Railway Strike Is Delayed

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17 (AP)—A federal mediation board, appointed to investigate a Southern Pacific Railway labor dispute, found the way to intervention cleared today by last minute union action in postponing a strike of 8500 employees.

Two dissatisfied brotherhoods called off the proposed walkout yesterday less than two hours before it was to become effective on company lines from Portland, Ore., to El Paso, Texas, and eastward from here to Ogden, Utah.

For several hours, it had appeared the strike would start in the face of Presidential efforts to avert it and the opposition of two other powerful brotherhoods.

Officials of the Brotherhoods of Engineers and Conductors opposed the strike.

The complaining unions charged the carrier failed to comply with previous mediation board awards, had made secret agreements with the engineers and conductors, and had refused to let officials of the firemen and trainmen represent members in controversies.

Trolley and Bus Men On Strike in Akron

AKRON, Ohio, April 17 (AP)—Some 350,000 residents of Greater Akron, the nation's rubber capital, started today a week-end without street car or bus service.

Union officials reported no peace negotiations in a day-old strike against the Akron Transportation Company, which forced this northeastern Ohio industrial area's population to depend on private cars, taxicabs or walking.

"We're not going to attempt to operate until we find out what these fellows want," said M. P. Gill, secretary of an American Federation of Labor union which claims a majority of the drivers as members.

Mr. Gill, who termed the walkout an "outlaw strike," announced that the Amalgamated Asosciation of Street Car, Electric Railway and Motorcoach employees of America local's 300 members would meet tomorrow—and that no attempt would be made meanwhile to resume operations.

"The men are in no state of mind to discuss a proposition at this time," said Stanley Carroll, operators' president, in calling off a meeting scheduled early today on a company wage proposal, on which negotiations were under way when the strike started suddenly yesterday morning.

Union Puts Wages In Background In New Ford Drive

(Continued From Page 1)

worn out, and eventually tosses them out of the industry at an early age.

"There is no let up, and the company is never satisfied with the amount of work any man does.

"So far as the speed-up is concerned, Mr. Ford has one of the worst plants for men to work in.

"Service men walk up and down the line to see that the workers do not talk to each other. They actually patrol the line to keep the attention of the employees concentrated on their jobs. If a worker does not do something just right, a service man is there to discipline him. This is part of the speed-up system. There is no other shop I know of that has this same set-up of service men where they continually watch their employees.

Condition Held Deplorable

"It is deplorable for free-born Americans to have to work under these conditions. That covers the one big reason why we are trying to organize Ford workers so at least they can call themselves free.

"This situation is to be found on the assembly lines. Of course, there are places in the Ford plant where other kinds of work are done and where this high drive does not exist.

"I think as a general thing all through the automobile industry the speed-up will be eliminated by the men themselves. They will work to a point and refuse to push further.

"While the slow-down has been used in industry for years, and will no doubt become more prominent, I don't think it will be employed much in the automobile industry, but there are a lot of ways in which workers can take care of themselves.

Seeks to Increase Jobs

"What the union urges is the companies cut down speed of production by putting on more men. Through union influence production is going to be spread over a larger number of months and over a larger volume of man power.

"We have got to put men, who are out of work, back to work again. Besides thousands upon thousands of young men are coming on who are denied the right to work through nothing more than the speed-up system."

Denial of the speed-up extremes pictured by Mr. Wells is made by officials of the Ford Company. They reply that their standard of speed on the production lines is that set by what the average normal man can do, and that for each worker is accorded a substantial allowance of time off during the day. They declare they never select the high-speed worker and set him as a pattern for the rest. The Ford workday for most production workers, they add, is seven hours and 40 minutes, and for all others eight hours, no overtime, and five days a week.

Espionage Assailed

"Ford will be organized because the Ford workers want it, and they can't be organized on any other basis," commented Maurice Sugar, attorney for the United Automobile Workers Union.

"They will want to be organized for one major thing, because they have a real grievance greater than in other automobile plants.

"The Ford espionage system is the worst in industry.

"Ford union men are meeting by groups of twos and threes in the basements of homes and at night, lest if the whole local union should assemble together, all would be discharged, When they break up into small groups, discovery of union activity could result in the discharge of only a few.

"One Ford worker will not talk about the union to another worker he is not sure of, either in the plant or at his home. Each is distrustful of every other Ford worker.

"This is serfdom.

Campaign Against Fear

"The union seeks to restore the potentialities of manhood, to make each worker feel again a free man, to remove the fear and terror.

"Nothing can stop these except the protecting power of a union.

"But Mr. Ford will not tolerate a union."

Touching another reason for the union's march on Ford, Mr. Sugar observed that any great anti-union situation was always a menace to union organization.

"It is fairly well known," he said, "that among the reasons why John L. Lewis took up his industrial union campaign was the weakness of his own organization of coal miners. It was surrounded by non-union groups in coal, oil and steel, all linked in their directorates.

"Just as the proximity of one strong local union helps another, so the presence of a big non-union company endangers union effort in other companies.

Protection for Union

"Ford has to be organized if only to preserve the organization already effected in other automobile companies."

Of wages, Mr. Sugar declared that the Ford Company actually paid lower wages today than General Motors or Chrysler Corporation. Saying that Ford parcels out a substantial proportion of its work in parts, etc., to small manufacturers, Mr. Sugar also charged that the Ford Company drove such bargains as to keep the wages of these parts manufacturers down.

Mr. Wells further brought out that the union is going to work toward a definite yearly wage for the industry, not an hourly rate. "We haven't given up a minimum for the year," he remarked.

Union Pushes Drive In Ford Factories; Hints Wagner Action

DETROIT, Mich., April 17 (AP)—Ed Hall, vice-president of the United Automobile Workers of America, was quoted today as saying charges might be filed with the National Labor Relations Board against the Ford Motor Company, but a Ford official said he believed Mr. Hall had "changed his mind."

Mr. Hall had said the contemplated charges would be based upon the beating of two Kansas City union members, employees of the Ford plant there.

"That was a fight among their own gang," the Ford official said, "and Mr. Hall knows it now."

Mr. Hall was reported to be in Janesville, Wis., today.

In Oshawa, Ont., Homer Martin, president of the U. A. W. A., declared that "we will have Henry Ford definitely on the run by Monday." He also mentioned charges to be filed with the labor board, but declined to discuss their nature. Mr. Martin was in Oshawa in connection with a strike of General Motors of Canada employees.

The U. A. W. A. intensified its campaign to enroll Ford workers following the Supreme Court's upholding of the Wagner National Labor Relations Act, which provides that a labor organization having a majority of the workers shall be the collective bargaining agency.

"We have organized several thousand Ford workers already," declared Walter Reuther, president of the local union whose area includes the main Ford plant in suburban Dearborn. "The west side local already has a sufficient base in the Ford plant to insure a permanent and lasting organization."

Mr. Reuther flew over the main Ford plant yesterday and through an amplifier appealed to workers as they changed shifts to join the union.

Famous Yukon Trail Covered On New Canadian Mail Route

(Continued From Page 1)

with the planes never being more than 200 miles from land on the ocean hop.

While the China Clipper service of the United States sweeps across the far reaches of the Pacific, passengers and mail on the British route will take the great circle, the short line over the top of the world, and White Horse may be the launching station for the international route.

Useful to U. S.

The route will also offer safe and speedy transport and mail facilities for the United States. Canadians prior to the opening of the trans-Canada route, used American air line facilities between east and west. Now Canada will offer Americans facilities between the United States and Alaska. There have already been a number of experimental services to Alaska

The establishment of the Yukon service is considered a triumph for the Postmaster General and his staff; for competition in air services is becoming keen and Canada as the logical route between Europe and the Far East has to keep her place in the set-up or lose the traffic. There is more than local services, for the extension of the White Horse route to the Far East would bring mail and passengers not only across the Pacific but across Canada, giving air mail or train services from Edmonton across Canada or to the United States. With a regular air mail service over the Rockies from Vancouver the Edmonton-Orient service can be reached, with ultimate possibilities of a direct leg from Vancouver northward to join the Orient service in the Yukon.

The new Yukon service will go into operation early in July. The pilots are all experienced northern flyers and the machines will be new, fast and safe transports.

G. W. G. McConachie, president of United Air Transport, is one of the pioneers of Yukon flying and will take direct charge of the services.

World Arms and Broken Pacts

(Continued From Page 1)

material for the Spanish Government.

Right up to last February, the sorry business went on—more airplanes, more tanks, "volunteers," conscripts, until the participants decided to call a halt, not out of humanity, or of a sudden realization of their obligations, but because the thing was getting too big for them and too costly.

Breaches of international law and treaties in regard to Spain are only the latest among a long series of similar acts since the World War.

Italy's disregard of her written obligation to settle all disputes with Ethiopia by peaceful means is fresh in everyone's memory. So is the success which attended this departure from covenanted actions.

Among other results, it provided a moment suitable for Germany to denounce the Treaty of Locarno, which, whatever may be said about the illegal remilitarization of the Rhineland, was an obligation which Germany accepted of her own free will. Moreover, the tendency toward unilateral action in international affairs clearly facilitated the succession of "fait accompli revisions" of the Versailles Treaty—the German method of readjusting an "unequal peace."

At Italy's door again must be laid the bombardment of Corfu in 1923 because some of the Greek brigands had murdered an Italian officer. The Corfu episode was another flagrant breach of Italy's obligation under the Covenant which requires signatories to try peaceful methods first.

What Britain Did

Italy and Germany, however, are not the only culprits. The Anglo-German naval treaty of 1935, which covered among other things the construction of submarines by Germany, was in direct contravention of the Treaty of Versailles which says bluntly (Article 181) "no submarines are to be included" in the German navy. However unjust this provision may have been, it is incontestable that neither Great Britain nor Germany had the right to abrogate it without the approval of the other Versailles signatories.

Similarly, the debt settlements between various European countries and the United States were freely negotiated and, whether or not the circumstances necessitated revision, their unilateral repudiation was legally irregular.

So it goes on throughout the post-war period. Poland seized Vilna in 1920 after having signed an armistice by which she debarred herself from doing so. Yugoslavia twice invaded Albania in 1921 when she should have lodged any complaint she had to make with the League. Greece began to invade Bulgaria in 1925 and was only stopped at the last moment by an urgent warning from Geneva.

East and Near East

The U. S. S. R.'s invasion of Manchuria in 1929, Japan's disruption of the territorial integrity of China by setting up the puppet State of Manchoukuo in 1931, Peru's invasion of Colombia in 1932, the Chaco war between Bolivia and Paraguay in 1932, the establishment of conscription in Austria in 1936 are some more of the numerous breaches of international obligations in regard to which the established procedure in the League Covenant for the redress of grievances was deliberately ignored.

Turkey easily heads the list of states, which instead of taking the law into their own hands, have entrusted the solution of difficult problems to the hands of others. She has three striking examples to her credit. The first, when she and Great Britain in 1925 confided the settlement of the Mosul dispute to the League, went against Turkey. Nevertheless, Turkey, after a brief delay, accepted the Council's award.

The second occurred last year when she called the signatories of the Straits Convention into conclave in order to remove irksome restrictions on her freedom of action in the Dardanelles. This one went 100 per cent in Turkey's favor. The third was her dispute with France about Alexandretta which was settled this year through League mediation.

Britain and Egypt

Great Britain and Egypt can also claim to have followed the right path in the direct negotiations which led in 1936 to the establishment of Egypt's independence and her request this year to be admitted to the League. France, after a bad post-war beginning in respect of the illegal occupation of the so-called Free Zones on the Swiss frontier, turned over a new leaf and settled this dispute by referring it to the World Court. Yugoslavia neutralized her Albanian bad mark by allowing the League to handle her justifiable complaint against Hungary's having harbored the terrorists who afterwards murdered King Alexander. Other examples of "scrupulous respect for treaty obligations" in times of stress and strain are not numerous.

Yet it should be obvious to anybody that while States are not to be depended on to behave in the way ordinary private citizens are expected to do, there can be no limitation of armament. Let us, however, put it the other way round: Just so soon as there is virtual certainty that States will submit their disputes to the normal course of law or arbitration as private citizens and commercial firms do, the limitation and even the abolition of armaments will become a practical possibility.

78 Public Squares in City

Part of the duties of the Boston Park Department is the maintenance of 78 public squares situated throughout the city.

FURS
Safely Stored
The South's most modern fur storage vaults. Every precaution taken for their preservation and safety, immediate delivery on request.
3-5221
BURGER-PHILLIPS
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

HILL STORES
BIRMINGHAM'S FAVORITE FOOD STORES
PIGGLY WIGGLY
"A STORE NEAR YOU"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

OBW
Smart Merchandise
reasonably priced . . .
Wearing Apparel—Shoes and Gifts
Odum Bowers & White
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Social Security Ruling Adds Snag to Roosevelt Court Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17 — The struggle between President Roosevelt and the judiciary took on a new aspect today with the decision of the Boston Court of Appeals declaring the social security law unconstitutional; the prolongation of the Senate Judiciary Committee hearings for another week or 10 days, and advance notice that next week's conference of labor and industry called by Miss Frances Perkihs, Secretary of Labor, will be the vehicle for demanding greater responsibility for trade unions.

The Boston court decision was accepted here as starting off the President's program for a reorganized judiciary on a new round of arguments, just after five decisions favorable to the New Deal by the Supreme Court in the Wagner Labor Act had taken away some of the pressure for the court plan. Opponents of the court change have argued that the Supreme Court has shown itself able to adapt the Constitution to new economic conditions without an alteration of personnel or increase in membership; advocates of the plan, led by inspired statements from the White House, have hoisted the "no compromise" flag, and have pointed to the narrow five to four decision in all but one of the Wagner Act cases.

Headed for High Court

The social security case is now headed for the Supreme Court along with other major legislation of the New Deal. An opinion is not expected from the high court before autumn. Before that time Congress will have acted one way or another on the court plan, it is expected, in the midst of which now the Boston decision is dramatically injected. It is certain to be used by advocates of the plan to bolster their arguments.

In the meantime, the Senate Judiciary Committee today failed to do what was expected of it, and instead of winding up the dragging hearings voted to prolong them another week or 10 days. Meeting in executive session the committee voted to let opponents of the court plan offer testimony for as many days next week as they desire. Then, if proponents desire, they may present counter-arguments the first three days of the following week. Many committee members have expressed dissatisfaction with the repetitious character of recent testimony, but the decision to continue hearings was believed to have been urged by the administration to avoid the charge of a gag rule.

Counter-Thrust

The first big counter-thrust of industry against the reverse suffered in the Wagner Labor Act decision was anticipated here next week. Starting Tuesday Miss Perkins will call together a conference of industrial leaders, labor leaders and representatives of the public at which will be heard the insistent demand of employers that labor use its newfound power of collective bargaining with care and discrimination.

This demand is expected to broaden into a powerful campaign to modify and expand the Wagner Labor Act at the meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce here April 26-29. The National Association of Manufacturers, through its general counsel, James A. Emery, has already taken up the campaign.

Speaking in West Virginia last night, Mr. Emery demanded "reexamination and correction" of the Wagner Act so it will protect the public by exerting "equal control over both parties" to labor disputes.

The act, Mr. Emery contended, "has been recognized as one-sided . . . only the employer can offend under it. It is now fair to ask that Congress shall undertake to exert equal control over both parties in the public interest, requiring the acceptance of mutual responsibilities and obligations for the protection of commerce which labor combinations have so frequently and violently interrupted within recent weeks."

Bringing World to One's Finger Tips

Making Metal Plate for Maps

Metal Plate Shown Above Is Used for Embossing Braille Map for the Blind. Plates Are Made by the Use of Hand Dies Which Punch Various Symbols in the Metal. A Set of Dies Is Shown at the Right of the Photograph, and the Operator Is Demonstrating the Work

Talking Book and Braille Map Aid Blind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Reports coming to the Works Progress Administration from federal projects to help the blind in 25 states, reveal an extension of facilities in the last four years which is without parallel. The funds and resources of the WPA have fitted in with private projects in this field, adding to their momentum and swelling the number and extent of services which needed expansion.

A WPA project at Watertown, Mass., has completed a new and adequate supply of maps to be used in schools for the blind throughout the United States. Previous to 1936 there was a scarcity of maps for this purpose. Those in use consisted chiefly of wooden relief maps which proved clumsy for classroom use and were expensive. Forty-five thousand embossed paper maps which can be read with the fingers were manufactured last year.

From Perkins Institution, where the project was housed, maps were distributed in sets of 400 to each of the 78 schools for the blind in the United States. Each set included maps of all the countries in the world and all states of the Union. Included also were a number of historical maps, the first ever made, according to Dr. Gabriel Farrell, president of the institution. Workers on the same project also mapped the city of Boston for persons living in that vicinity.

As symbols to indicate outlines and physical features on these new maps, raised dots, dashes, and circles in various combinations and sizes were used. They were explained by legends written in Braille at the side or bottom of each map.

Ellen S. Woodward, assistant administrator, reports that a single WPA project in New York city has produced more than 10,000 talking book machines which will make reading material available to the 80,000 persons in the United States who cannot read Braille. Mrs. Woodward, head of the division of women's and professional projects, is in charge of most of these projects. She explains that a person can operate one of these specially constructed gramophones so that it will "read" whole books to him from sets of long-running records.

Both phonographs and records are distributed to the various states by the Library of Congress in conjunction with the American Foundation for the Blind. They are loaned free for an indefinite period to eligible persons, preference being given to those who cannot read Braille and who have no close relatives or friends to read to them. Machines also are furnished to settlement houses, hospitals, schools, community centers and other public institutions. State commissions or libraries act as distributing agencies.

Records include such non-fiction works as the Bible, books on philosophy and psychology, description and travel, biography, history, poetry, literature, natural science, etc. In addition there are many recordings of good fiction by such writers as Dickens, Dumas, Kipling, Tarkington, Bret Harte, Edgar Allan Poe, and other classical and modern writers. A number of detective stories are available.

Recordings are made by trained readers or actors—sometimes by the authors themselves. Alexander Woollcott read "While Rome Burns," and Ethel Everett recorded "Jane Eyre," which required 15 disks on both sides.

'John N. Garner' Forgotten in Maine

By the Associated Press

Ellsworth, Maine, April 16

An applicant for citizenship told Superior Court Judge George. L. Smery promptly that the President of the United States was Franklin D. Roosevelt. But he hesitated over the Vice-President's name, and finally admitted he didn't know.

"Don't let that worry you," said the judge, "very few people do."

Waste and Relief Reforms Urged To Balance Budget

BOSTON, Mass., April 17—John R. McCarl, for 15 years Comptroller General of the United States, balanced the Federal budget in an address in the Boston City Club Thursday night. The way to do this, he said is (1) stop all waste and needless spending by the Government, and (2) remove the need and excuse for appropriating annually billions of dollars for the Executive's use in "relief."

The first can be done by Congress, Mr. McCarl said, and the second must be done by the citizenship.

"Only our industries can solve our unemployment problem. They must do it ultimately.

"Let me suggest—no, urge—that you of New England promptly examine into the possibilities, and that you in New England start the ball rolling."

Park Working Center

The Franklin Park Yard is the working center of nearly all of the maintenance activities of the Boston Park Department.

Value of Propaganda Is Seen In Counteracting Subversion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—Free discussion—such as the debate stirred up in the United States by the Supreme Court issue—is "the oxygen" in which democratic government lives and breathes, Anne O'Hare McCormick, newspaper woman and author, told an audience at Town Hall here April 15 in pleading for propaganda to sell free institutions to the people and counteract the efforts both of fascism and communism.

Speaking under auspices of the League for Political Education on a program with Edward L. Bernays, public relations agent, and Prof. Harwood L. Childs, managing editor of Public Opinion Quarterly, Mrs. McCormick said she was convinced there should be propaganda for democracy, but was in a quandary to know the methods by which it could be successful.

"Government itself cannot direct the campaign for democracy," she said. "Yet a civil service of the caliber of the British, impersonal, nonpartisan, manning the Government straight up to the highest elective offices, would increase respect for the system. And certainly, we should have running through the educational system, courses to train citizens for democracy and also to develop ardor and emotion for our system of government."

Mrs. McCormick proposed that while a lobby for democracy sounded fantastic, perhaps some great national organization outside of party politics could be counted upon to rationalize and emotionalize the elements of democratic government. She added that some watch upon trends was necessary in the interests of democracy if it were to survive.

Mr. Childs, who is professor of political science at Princeton University, held that in a democracy the proper function of the propagandist, about whom the symposium ranged, was to assist citizens in reaching rational conclusions "on important matters of public policy."

"To be sure, propagandists have a duty to perform for their clients, but they also have a public service to render, since they are affected with a public interest," he continued. "Under our democratic system, they are responsible for opinion leadership."

Mr. Bernays defended the institution of propaganda, holding that under modern conditions the usefulness of propaganda made it of vital importance to democracy.

"Propaganda is the voice of the people in the democracy of today, because it gives everyone an opportunity to present his point of view," he said. "Fascist or communist societies have no alternative propagandas; they must accept the official propaganda of those in power.

"Freedom of propaganda is as important to our democracy as our other civil liberties—freedom of religion, press, radio and assembly. Propaganda provides an open forum for the people in which opposing ideas are presented for the judgment of the public."

Pheasant Raising Spreads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—A 4-H club experiment of raising pheasants in a southern sector of Oregon will be spread to six different areas this year and more than 1000 birds will be turned loose next fall, according to the Oregon State Game Commission.

'Study La Guardia Regime'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—The "but" in the Fusion mayoralty's record of progress in good government had been laid before trade and business groups here today by Percy C. Magnus, president of the New York Board of Trade, who holds that before deciding to support Mayor Fiorello H. Laguardia for re-election, city costs should be scanned.

Mr. Magnus made his analysis before the Bankers' Club here yesterday, and his advice to the leaders in the city's commerce was to inquire more carefully into management methods employed by public officials. It was necessary to remember, he stressed, that the LaGuardia achievements in civic and municipal credit lines had not been emulated in the budget total. This had not been reduced, he added; emergency levies were still in force, relief rolls were still at high mark and city pay roll cuts had been restored.

New Problems Ahead

"The Mayor who will be elected in November will serve four years and will be called on to solve new problems," he continued. "We are compelled to look with askance and even fear at a form of society where citizens are supported by government. We will see the vast army of Works Progress Administration workers despite improved business conditions. We wonder how we shall maintain all the parks and playgrounds which have been built during this period of so-called emergency.

"Mayor LaGuardia has done things. We have seen great improvements made in our city. But we have not seen the cost of city government substantially reduced.

Budget Sets Record

"These things should be tossed into the balance, and we business men should decide if we want the new problems of the next four years solved in the manner of the past urged close concern in the matter of four years."

The Board of Trade head also the legislative elections next fall, calling attention to the $1,000,000-a-day state budget which has set an all-time record for expenditures.

LaGuardia Gains New Support From Republican Ranks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—The quandary of New York City Republicans over whether Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia should be accepted by the party for renomination this fall took a further affirmative slant yesterday as two members of the New York County Republican Committee got on his bandwagon. The statement that he was entitled to re-election and that it was "the plain duty of the Republican party to join with other organizations" to this end was signed by Samuel Leavitt, a lawyer who was on the 1930 local judicial slate, and Joseph N. Schultz, one-time district leader.

The indorsement supplements that accorded the Fusion mayor by the New York Young Republican Club on Wednesday, which likewise defined the issue as "the continuance of honest, efficient and progressive municipal government," and denied that national politics had anything to do with the case.

"The mayor might have been fairer to the Republican party," the Leavitt-Schultz statement reads, "but that is not a sufficient reason for turning its back on the best city government we have nad in years.

"Antagonism to the re-election of a Fusion administration headed by the mayor cannot help good government nor the Republican party. The Republicans, together with other organizations, should now begin to build a city ticket that will appeal to the people, and should stop sapping their strength by destructive opposition."

Two City Gunmen Lost; Caught by Rural 'Cops'

OMAHA, Neb., April 17 (AP)—Two big city gangsters who engaged federal agents in a gun battle in the Topeka, Kansas, post office, wounding one of them and a bystander, were in jail here today after their capture by two country officers.

The New York city gunmen wanted for bank robbery got lost in the criss-cross streets of a small Nebraska town last night and were disarmed before they could resist.

New York to Teach Safety

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—Courses in safety instruction must be established in all New York State schools, including those maintained privately, according to the terms of a bill signed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. The safety education bill was the outgrowth of an investigation by a highway commission and was supported by many civic and professional groups.

Settling of Dispute Over Stuyvesant Leg Is to Bring Statue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—Stuyvesant Square, on Manhattan's East Side, is to have a statue of Peter Stuyvesant, Dutch colonial Governor of New Amsterdam, according to plans approved by the New York City Park Department and the Municipal Art Commission today. The figure is to be sculptured by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

The controversy over the question of whether Stuyvesant had lost his right or left leg in a fight with the Portuguese before taking up his duties as head of the Dutch colony on the island of Manhattan has been settled, permitting the statue to be erected with authenticity, it was announced by Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, chairman of the Stuyvesant statue committee of the Netherland-American Foundation.

Literary material brought to light in recent years has shown that Governor Stuyvesant's right leg was the missing member, Mrs. Hepburn said. The statue will show the colonial administrator with a "peg," or wooden leg.

Mrs. Hepburn said Mrs. Whitney had consented to sculpture the figure without charge and that the committee was raising funds to cast it as a part of the program to preserve the Dutch traditions associated with Stuyvesant Square.

G-Men's Chief Urges Police-Work Career

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 17—"Police work should be just as much a career as diplomacy," J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, declared recently at the eleventh anniversary dinner of the Penn Athletic Club, which presented him with its annual Achievement Award in recognition of his work in law enforcement.

Every college and university in the country ought to offer a police training course, the chief of the G-men insisted. A college degree is required of recruits by his own bureau, he added, and preferably such a degree should be in law.

The apathy of the public regarding politically dominated courts and police departments was blamed by Mr. Hoover for much of the present day activity of criminals.

Sometimes criticized for apparently monopolizing the limelight in connection with the dramatic work of the G-men, Mr. Hoover this time brought eight of his men with him and introduced them to those present at the dinner.

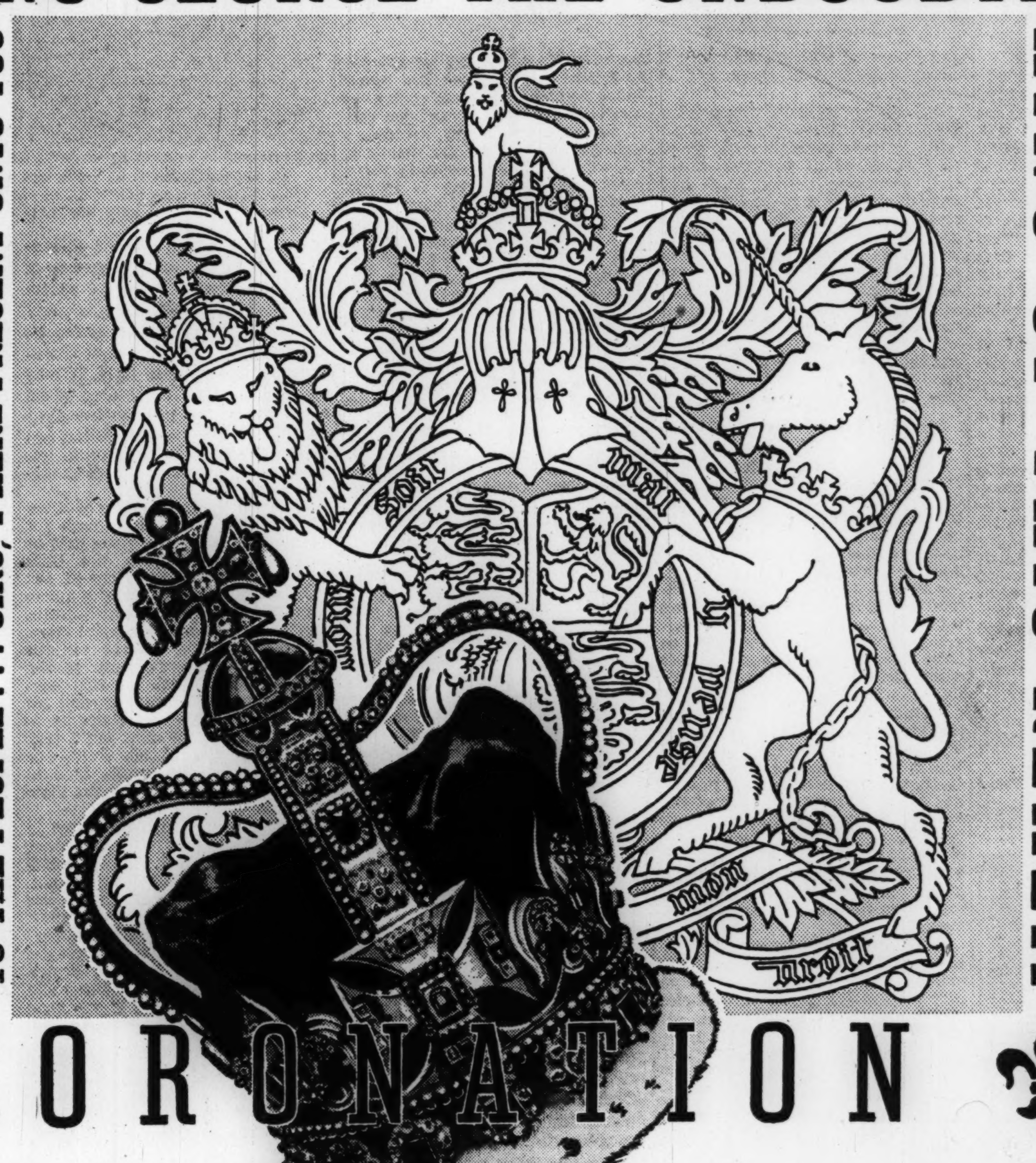
Grace Scholarships Offered to Chileans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17 — Preparations to entertain three Chilean youths, graduates of South American engineering schools, for a year's training in the United States were on here today by W. R. Grace & Co., which has announced an annual scholarship program to benefit young men in the southern republic.

In describing the company's scheme to widen educational opportunities for Chileans, D. S. Iglehart, president of W. R. Grace & Co. and of the Grace enterprises, said he anticipated that the scholarship plan would improve international relations in the Western Hemisphere.

Probable assignments for the Chilean students include work at the General Electric Company's plant at Schenectady, the Ingersoll Rand Company plant at Phillipsburg, Penna., and the engineering and industrial divisions of the Grace enterprises here.



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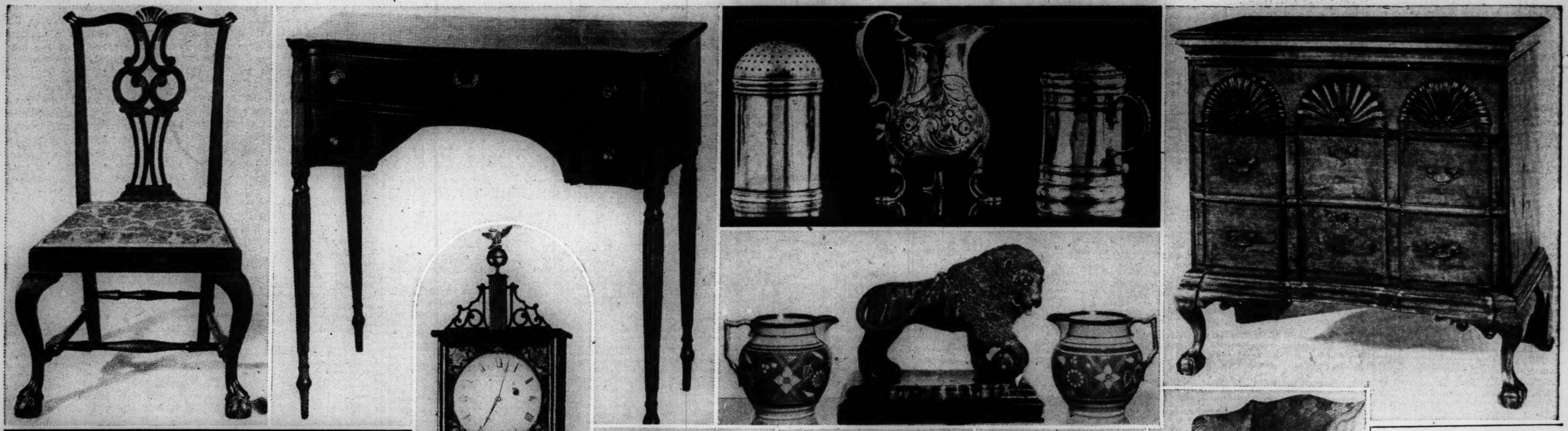

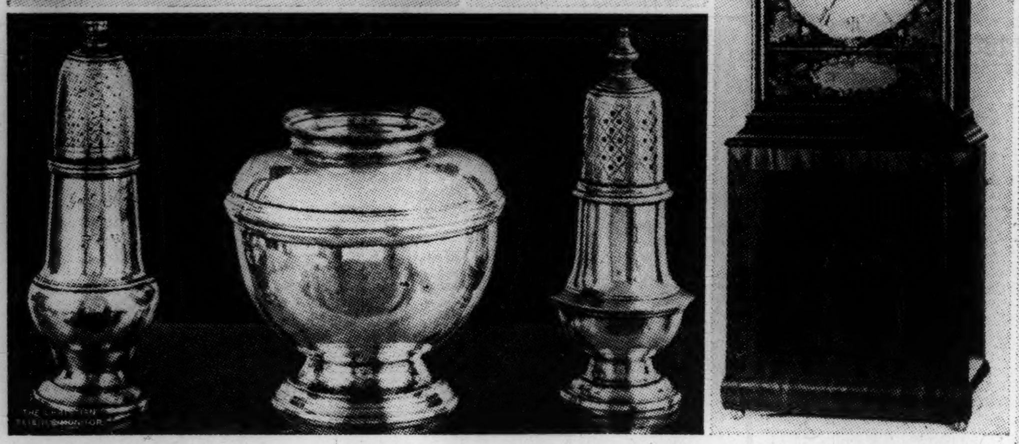

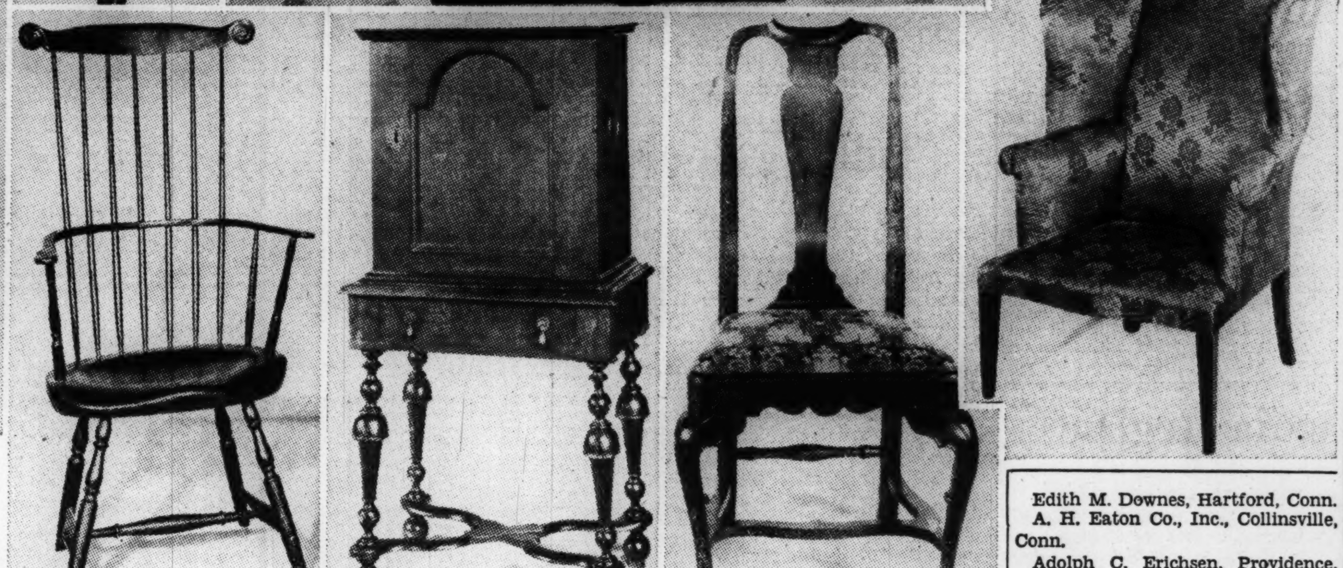

By Courtesy of the American Art-Anderson Galleries

Of special interest to collectors of American furnishings, portraits and miniatures, was the Herbert Lawton sale, held on April 2 and 3 at the American Art-Anderson Galleries, New York City. A few representative pieces are pictured here and are the subject of comment in the text, where they are described and priced.

A Recent Antiques Auction, and Some Prices

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
New York

There is one angle of the subject of antiques about which readers are always looking for information. Strangely enough, it is one about which serious writers are inclined to give them but little satisfaction. This concerns the matter of prices. Owners and prospective buyers of old material are constantly, and very naturally, on the watch for data which will give them a clue to the general market for what they have bought, or what they are thinking of buying.

Any writer or editor would be happy to please his readers by giving them reliable reports which would be helpful to them in considering their own or other people's possessions. In trying to do so, writers have a more difficult task than most readers realize. It is a simple matter to show a picture of a chair, a clock, a pewter porringer, or a silver teapot, and give the price which it brought at public sale. It is quite another matter to impress properly on the reader's mind the reason why the price seemed either especially high or very low, as the case might be, when the piece in question was compared with others which it closely resembled in shape and in material.

Let me try to make this point a little clearer. A great many people have in their homes things which they think of as antiques—furniture, silverware, pewter, glass, and such like. These may be old family possessions or they may have been bought without great attention to values. In either case, the owner may not have given much study to the details of style, indications of age, evidences of restoration or alteration. It takes a great deal of knowledge about these points to enable a person to buy as intelligently as do those whose winning bids are stated in auction reports.

As Seen by an Expert

Two pieces of furniture may look the same, even to an expert, 30 feet away. When he has reduced this distance to ten feet, he may be ready to place the value of one piece at $50 and the other at $500, as he perceives that one is genuinely old and the other an imitation.

Although this may seem an extreme case, a great many who are interested to learn about antiques might not be able to detect, even on close examination, the differences which the expert discovered so readily.

It naturally follows that in reporting auction prices, as we are doing today, pieces will be pictured which have a general resemblance to those in readers' homes. It does not follow, by any means, that the readers' things are as valuable as those which are shown here. There is always a chance that they may be, but one should not build strong hopes on the belief that it is so, until competent advice has been secured.

In order that the basis for buyers' bids may be better understood, I will explain some of the principal points of merit or demerit in the articles which are shown on this page. All of them appeared in the Herbert Lawton sale at the American Art Anderson Galleries, April 2nd and 3rd.

The Chippendale side chair shown at the extreme left above is of mahogany, and brought $275. The design of this back has numerous variations, as it has been adapted to chairs which might sell for a tenth as much as this. Here the scrolls which compose the main design are clearly defined by carving; the ears of the top are sharply defined; a well-cut shell marks the center of the top rail. The slip seat is also a point to the good, and so are the stretchers connecting the legs. These are omitted on the later Chippendale chairs as unnecessary. Here they indicate that the maker was still clinging to Queen Anne, or perhaps William and Mary, standards.

The next item shown is catalog No. 373, described as a Sheraton carved mahogany dressing table by Samuel McIntire, dating about 1800. Nine hundred dollars may seem a large price for this table, 37 inches in length, but some of the reasons for this price are apparent. First of all, the piece has definite evidence in its minute details of carving, of having been made by the famous Salem architect, builder and cabinet maker. That in itself might increase its value several hundred dollars. Quite aside from this, the design is exceptionally refined, with slight triple curving to its front. The piece has nice proportions that seem particularly suited to its feminine use. With this goes the individualistic McIntire carving on the portions of the leg which extend to the top.

Below the table just described is a decorated mahogany shelf clock by Aaron Willard, catalog No. 182, which brought $375. This is by no means a high price for a clock of this type and maker, yet I should hesitate to say it was low, considering the present somewhat unsettled status of the antiques market. The height is 38 inches and the glass surrounding the dial opening is stenciled with lyres, while below appears the maker's name in a medallion.

Top Bar Good, the Rest Fair

The chair shown next is known as a comb-back armed Windsor. The extension above the arm-rail constitutes the comb, and is always a desirable characteristic. Here the top rail ends in scrolled ears, a point which is much superior to the other details, for the ends of the arms are very simple and the turnings of the legs only moderately good. This chair, catalog No. 218, sold for $95.

It might be expected that an especially high price would be brought by a piece of furniture, silver, pewter, or whatnot, that was perfectly made and differed from any other produced in America. This qualifies a piece for the designation "unique," a term which conscientious specialists rarely use. When it does appear in the catalog of these galleries, we may well notice carefully the object to which it is applied.

The cabinet on a stand shown second from the left, in the lower row, is rated as unique in American cabinet work, for nothing at all like it has appeared before. It is made of walnut, supposedly between 1690 and 1710 and was originally owned in Ipswich, Massachusetts, by Col. John Wainwright who flourished before 1708. Happily the piece is in original condition throughout and has been well preserved by ten successive generations of one family. Its graceful design and its unquestioned authenticity, together with its unique character, form sufficient basis for its selling at $2600. If it should happen that another one should appear, similar if not identical, we might reasonably expect that it would sell for much less.

Next is shown a Queen Anne fiddle-back side chair, one of a pair made in walnut by Job Townsend of Newport (1699-1765). These are simply designed and thoroughly well made, with delicately beaded catriole front legs and slip seats. The pair brought $500, a price which is interesting to compare with the figure brought by a set of six similar ones by the same cabinet maker, sold in January, 1930, in the same galleries. That price was $900.

The wing chair shown at the extreme right below, is made of mahogany, has the catalog number of 390 and brought $375. Its square tapered legs of Hepplewhite form are rare on wing chairs, which we associate chiefly with legs of Queen Anne or Chippendale style. It may be assumed that the bidding would have been higher had the legs been of a different shape—but of that one must not be too sure, since auctions occasionally produce unaccountable surprises.

Prices on the three pieces of silver shown in the top group, call for some explanation, since the first at the left brought $175, the little pitcher $600, and the piece at the right $325. These are catalog numbers 275, 274, 279. The little cream jug, 3⅝ inches high, bears the name Revere, in shaded Roman capitals that indicate it was made by the well-publicized Paul. In this case that seems to be reason enough for the high figure—or perhaps it is not high, for in the same sale a very simple teapot by Jacob Hurd, another Colonial silversmith, brought $4400, and a sauce boat by the same man, $1500.

There is not enough difference in the appearance of the two other pieces to account for the price—$175 at the left, and $325 at the right. Nor does age account for it, nor workmanship, although the handle goes with the higher price. Apparently the identified maker decides the matter, John Coney of Boston (1655-1722) being for one reason and another esteemed more highly than was Job Prince, Massachusetts and Connecticut (1680-1703).

Pitchers 5¼ inches high, and a lion statuette are shown just below the silver. The pitchers are Wedgwood purple resist and silver lustre and sold for $85. The lion is glazed tortoise shell pottery and is marked Lyman Fenton & Co., Bennington, Vermont. A pitcher of purple resist and silver lustre is always desirable when perfect. It is extraordinary to meet a matched pair as in this case, a fact that undoubtedly was valued by bidders. The Bennington lion is always a much desired example of that pottery's work and this one seems to have been a perfect example.

Made of Applewood or Maple

At the extreme right is shown a block-front bureau of exceptional interest even among the numerous pieces which are carved, as this one is, with three shells. The catalog number is 385 and the price recorded as $1600. So far nearly all the pieces bearing this type of block-front have been attributed to Goddard or Townsend of Newport. This example seems wrought with equal skill, but the wood used is maple or apple, instead of the customary mahogany, and the front feet are in delicately modeled claw-and-ball form. In rather ugly contrast, the rear feet are in clumsy bracket form, another deviation from Rhode Island practice. It would appear that the high price of this piece is based on its rarity as an example of block-front form attributed to Aaron Chapin of Hartford, instead of to cabinet makers of another state.

At the extreme left below is a group of silver consisting of two casters and one covered sugar bowl. The casters interest us because the one at the left brought $350 and the other $140. To be sure, there is half an inch difference in their height, the forms of the bodies are slightly unlike, and the caps are not the same. But probably none of these differences affected the price so much as the fact that one bears the inscription "Govr Pitkin to P. W." This William Pitkin was Governor of Connecticut 1766-1769 and was prominent in pre-Revolutionary activities for Colonial independence. So it was evidently the associations which boosted the price of this caster although its mark with the name of Joseph Edwards probably contributed somewhat. The covered sugar bowl which went for $375 was made by William Homes, Sr., Boston, 1717-1783.

These Are But Hints of Values

It may be that this partial report of the Herbert Lawton sale will give rise to more questions than satisfaction in the minds of readers. As explained at the opening of this article, it is usually not at all easy to make prices for antiques seem reasonable to those who are not intimately associated with them. Sometimes figures seem to go to absurd heights and at other times to ridiculously low points, so that neither common sense nor precedent counts as a gauge for judging.

While it may be true that there are peaks which are difficult to account for and inconsistencies which are difficult to explain, there are ranges of prices which are fairly steady and dependable except that they are affected by good times and bad. What has been reported of this Lawton auction is a very small segment of current transactions but it gives a hint of the prices that highest grade things are bringing nowadays.

Annual Hartford Show

Extending from April 19 to 24 inclusive, the Southern New England Antiques Exposition will be held this year in the Foot Guard Armory, Hartford, Connecticut, under the management of Messrs. Leslie S. Lockwood and L. H. Webber. It is stated that the exhibition space was entirely sold several weeks ago and that the following list of exhibitors have been admitted with the purpose of having this year's display of exceptionally high character and diversity. Two publications will have booths, The American Collector of New York City, and The Christian Science Monitor.

Lucinda A. Alexander, Wollaston, Mass.
Artistic Brass Works, Hartford, Conn.
Helen A. Ayer, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Charles H. Brewer, New Haven, Conn.
Alice L. Brewster, Portsmouth, N. H.
Edith E. Cooke, Dorchester, Mass.
Edith M. Downes, Hartford, Conn.
A. H. Eaton Co., Inc., Collinsville, Conn.
Adolph C. Erichsen, Providence, R. I.
G. Fox & Company, Hartford, Conn.
Gregor's Beaux Arts Shoppe, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Morton Heberger, New Haven, Conn.
Helen O. Henderson, Hampton, N. H.
Bertha Hevenor, Wapping, Conn.
Elizabeth S. Hiscox, Hartford, Conn.
Rose Janse, Newton Center, Mass.
Don Marsh Jordan, Attleboro, Mass.
Gladys M. Jump, Newton, Mass.
H. D. Leonard, Rumford, R. I.
Eleanor C. Levy, Ashley Falls, Mass.
W. D. Lockwood, Hartford, Conn.
Frances B. Marble, Bradford, Mass.
Nora March, Plainville, Mass.
Mark's Antique Shop, Arlington, Mass.
Mrs. Norman Mayo, Mrs. Carl Sawyer, Rumford, R. I.
Anna T. Mongeau, Bristol, Conn.
Old Curiosity Shop, Hartford, Conn.
Old Print Exchange, Howard F. Porter, New York, N. Y.
Oxbow Antique Shop, Newbury, Vt.
Rossire & Tomlinson, New Haven, Conn.
Helen E. Rutledge, Wakefield, Mass.
Augusta Heyer Smith, Wilkes-Barre, Penna.
Grace T. Spencer, West Hartford, Conn.
Adeline C. Stephens, South Lakeville, Mass.
W. E. Stetson, Cromwell, Conn.
The Tea Tray, Hartford, Conn.
G. L. Tilden, Northboro, Mass.
Clyde Tomlinson, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
Madelon Tomlinson, Darien, Conn.
Doris Wall, East Canaan, Conn.
Watkins Brothers, Inc., Manchester, Conn.
L. H. Webber, Rocky Hill, Conn.
H. A. Williard, Hartford, Conn.

A Green and Yellow Room

In a living room recently exhibited, the wall color is of hunter's green, one of those receding shades which gets darker on a cloudy day or under artificial light. With this tone it's advisable to use plenty of light-colored, bright accessories. The ceiling of the room referred to is painted golden yellow, or honey-color, which is repeated in the sofa covering and in a darker shade in the carpet. The dining table and chairs, placed at one end of the room, are of bleached wood, as is a series of sectional book cases of modern design. A large frameless mirror extends from the top of the mantel to the ceiling.

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1937 Baseball Season Starts Play on Monday

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Endowed with renewed enthusiasm and optimism, the 16 major league baseball clubs open their five-and-one-half month battle for the National and American league pennants early next week, all intent on participating in the annual October classic to decide the championship of the world.

The Philadelphia Athletics, with the peerless Connie Mack in the driver's seat, help open the American League season in Washington against the Senators, with President Franklin D. Roosevelt presenting an official touch to the inaugural by throwing out the first ball. The remaining six junior circuit clubs swing into action on Tuesday.

Bees Open Monday

Perhaps for the first time in modern diamond history the National League will open with the American. On Monday, in Boston, Bill McKechnie's hustling Bees will embark upon their 1937 campaign by facing the Phillies in two games, thereby taking advantage of the holiday date in the Hub which has always managed to draw near-record crowds when the weather permitted. The entire senior league starts work on Tuesday.

In sizing up the American pennant race, it is impossible to think anything except Yankees. Joe McCarthy's new club is unchanged from last season, and the sensational records of that 1936 team are still fresh in the minds of the baseball faithful. McCarthy's big right-handed pitcher, Charley "Red" Ruffing, has been a persistent holdout all spring, and slugging Joe Di Maggio is out for two weeks, but this pair will be ready in time to help carry the Yanks to their second straight flag.

McCarthy's closest opposition should come from the Detroit Tigers and Cleveland Indians. With Hank Greenberg back on first base and Manager Mickey Cochrane in shape to catch at least 100 games, the Bengals present a powerful offense. If Tommy Bridges can carry his share of Cochrane's mound burden with Schoolboy Rowe and Elden Auker, the Detroit pitching will keep the 1935 champions right up there.

Cleveland Morale

Cleveland's chances center around the pitching arms of Bob Feller and Mel Harder, the youngster and veteran, and the ability of Shortstop Lyn Lary and Outfielder Moose Solters, formerly of the Browns, to fit into Steve O'Neill's scheme. Look for improvement in the Indian morale this year, the lack of which has handicapped them in recent seasons.

The Boston Red Sox are still an unknown quantity, particularly because neither their infield or outfield is settled as opening day approaches. If Manager Joe Cronin can stage a comeback at shortstop, and young Bobby Doerr and the veteran Frank Higgins come through in the Hub infield, the Tigers and Indians may be pressed. Johnny Marcum, out most of last season, is ready again for heavy mound duty.

The Chicago White Sox, the surprise club of 1936, has hustle and power, but its pitching needs improving. The Senators are in a similar spot, lacking the mound strength of a first division club. The Browns and Athletics rate about the same as this is written.

National Race Open

The National League race appears wide open, with the Cardinals, Giants, Pirates, Cubs and possibly Cincinnati, given a chance to finish first. The Cards, perhaps, hold a slim edge, chiefly because they possess a Big Three pitching staff of Dizzy Dean, Lon Warneke and Paul Dean. Manager Frankie Frisch faces a lack of experience behind the plate, and his infield is a question mark, but a good season by his Big Three would just about put the Cards over.

Without Manager Bill Terry in there regularly at first base, the Giants may lack that pennant spark. Their success probably depends on young Jack McCarthy's ability to fill Terry's shoes. But they are big shoes. The Chicago Cubs are well balanced with the former Cardinal, Jimmy Collins, stationed at first base, but the recent loss of Tex Carleton for an indefinite period has impaired their chances.

The Pirates possess plenty of speed and class, and offer real possibilities. It is impossible to count them out of the flag scramble. Chuck Dressen has a young, hustling club at Cincinnati, which features a pair of brilliant freshman hurlers named Grissom and Van der Meer.

The Bees, Dodgers and Phillies complete the league, and neither should cause the five leading rivals much concern. Bill McKechnie has what looks like a great mound staff in Boston, but lack of base hits will hold back the Bees. Burleigh Grimes has rebuilt the Dodgers around Van Mungo.

Favored to Repeat

By a Staff Photographer

Joseph V. McCarthy

Robust Manager of the World Champion New York Yankees, Who Will Embark Upon the 1937 American League Pennant Race in the Favored Position. His Team Is Practically Unchanged From Last Season

Sabin Continues Tennis Victories To Reach Finals

PINEHURST, N. C., April 17 (AP)—Wayne Sabin, seeded star from Hollywood, Calif., won his way through two matches of the United North and South tennis tournament here yesterday and meets J. Gilbert Hall of East Orange, N. J., in the finals today.

One match behind the field, Sabin eliminated Bob Decker of Miami, Fla., 7—5, 6—2, in a quarterfinals match, and then conquered Merrimon Cunningham of Nashville, Tenn., 5—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4, in the semifinals.

Hall advanced to the final round by beating Archibald Henderson, University of North Carolina star, 6—2, 6—0, 9—7.

The finals of the women's singles will pit Eunice Dean, the Texas performer, against Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson of Boston.

Miss Dean advanced to the final round by a 6—4, 8—6 victory over Millicent Hirsh of New York, and Miss Johnson eliminated Florence LeBoutellier of Westbury, L. I., 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

Other matches yesterday included:

Mixed doubles: Miss LeBoutellier of Westbury, L. I., and Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., defeated Ottilee Gaertner of Jamaica Plain, Mass., and F. M. Farrell of New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Dean and Decker defeated Mrs. E. K. Nash of Weston, Mass., and Ormand Burean, 6—1, 5—7, 6—3.

Hall and Mrs. Johnson defeated Decker and Miss Dean, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss LeBoutellier and Cooke defeated Bob Gwyer and Miss Hirsh, 6—1, 6—3.

Men's doubles: Hall and Sabin defeated Ed Fuller of Salem, Mass., and E. L. Tarshis of Montreal, 6—2, 6—3.

Martin Buxby of Miami, Fla., and Cooke defeated Henderson and Farrell, 6—1, 4—6, 11—9.

Goalie Robertson Offered For Sale by Detroit

DETROIT, April 17 (AP)—A "For Sale" sign—bearing probably a fancy price—hung today on Goalie Earl Robertson, rookie hero in the Detroit Red Wings' successful defense of the Stanley cup.

Manager Jack Adams of the Red Wings announced that Robertson, who shut out the New York Rangers in the last two games of the cup series, would be offered first to the New York Americans.

Adams said the injured Norm Smith, for whom the rookie subbed in the series, will remain as Detroit's goalie but he added that Robertson "deserves to be in the majors." Robertson was brought up from the Pittsburgh Hornets, a minor league club, for the cup games.

Sources close to Adams pointed out his personal friendship for Manager Red Dutton of the Americans and an indicated desire to see that club be made stronger were reasons for the suggested deal.

Athletics Purchase Rothrock

PHILADELPHIA, April 17 (AP)—The Athletics purchased the veteran outfielder, Jack Rothrock, from the Cincinnati Reds for an undisclosed amount of cash, Roy Mack, vice-president, announced last night. Rothrock was traded to the Reds by the Rochester Red Wings last fall. He formerly played with the St. Louis Cardinals.

Scotland Beats England

GLASGOW, April 17 (AP)—Behind 1 to 0 at the end of the first half, Scotland smashed through England's defense in the final period to score three goals and win the last international football game of the year 3 to 1. More than 130,000 fans saw the game.

College Tennis Results

Michigan St. 4, Wisconsin 3.
Richmond 7, American 2.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park Tomorrow 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. BEES
Box Office Open Fenway Park 9 A. M.
Kenmore 0332

Greenleaf Holds Billiard Lead; Caras Needs Win

World's Pocket Billiard Standing

Player	W	L	HR	BG
Ralph Greenleaf, New York	7	3	84	6
Andrew Ponzi New York	7	4	74	7
Irving Crane, Rochester, N. Y.	7	4	59	11
Jimmy Caras, Wilmington, Del	6	4	77	10
Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland	6	5	79	11
Onofrio Lauri, Brooklyn	6	5	70	5
Willie Mosconi, Philadelphia	6	5	95	3
Charles Seaback, Boston	5	6	55	15
Marcel Camp, Detroit	5	6	43	23
Fay Gainer, Vineland, N. J.	4	7	43	23
Benny Allen, Kansas City	3	8	54	8
Joseph Diehl, Rockford, Ill.	3	8	51	22

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Andrew Ponzi of New York, the 1935 champion, and Irving Crane of Rochcester, N. Y., who is playing in his first title tourney, moved into a second-place tie in the world's pocket billiards championship last night.

Ponzi handed his successor to the crown, Jimmy Caras of Wilmington, Del., his third successive defeat, 125 to 84 in 22 innings after Crane had whipped Joe Diehl of Rockford, Ill., 125 to 74 in 20 innings.

As a result each finished his tournament play with seven victories and four defeats while Caras, with one more match to go, dropped to fourth place with six won and four lost.

Caras meets Ralph Greenleaf of New York, 13-times champion and present leader, in the final regular match of the tourney tonight. By winning, the Wilmington youngster can bring about a four-way tie for the top position.

Neither Ponzi nor Caras played effectively in the early innings last night. After trailing 6-23 in the sixth inning, Ponzi clicked off 36 points to take the lead and added 41 more in the 10th inning. The New Yorker scratched three times during the match on break balls, but after establishing his big lead he never was in serious trouble and ran out the match with clusters of 12 in the 21st inning and 13 more in the 22d.

Harold McSpaden Eligible to Try For Ryder Team

Fred Corcoran, manager-in-chief for the Professional Golfers' Association announced last night that George R. Jacobus, president of the association, has appointed Harold "Jug" McSpaden, Winchester professional and present Massachusetts open champion, as one of the 13 players eligibile to compete for the four open places on the United States Ryder Cup team.

Several weeks ago Jacobus appointed six of the team's members who will defend the international professional golf trophy against Great Britain at Southport, Eng., on June 29-30. They were Denny Shute, Tony Manero, Henry Picard, Johnny Revolta, Horton Smith and Gene Sarazen.

Those appointed yesterday by Jacobus as eligible to make a bid for the four open positions, including McSpaden, are Craig Wood, New York; Ralph Guldhal, St. Louis, Bryon Nelsón, Reading, Penna.; Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J.; Ray Mangrum, Pittsburgh; Ky. Lafoon, Chicago; Olin Dutra, Santa Monica; Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y.; Ed Dudley, Philadelphia; Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, and Dick Metz, Chicago.

Any of these eligibles who fail to qualify at either the P. G. A. championship at Pittsburgh or the national open at Detroit, which will provide the qualifying tests for the open positions, will be automatically out.

Members of the Ryder Cup team are scheduled to sail from New York on June 16.

Missouri Looks For Fine Pony Polo Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., April 16—The University of Missouri polo team started off its spring schedule with a brace of victories over Alabama Polytechnic Institute last week end at Auburn, Ala. After getting rained out on Thursday, the Tigers met their hosts on Friday, administered a 10-to-5 beating, and came back on Saturday to repeat the act by a 4-to-3 count.

The riding of Dorsey Bass, veteran Tiger No. 2 man, featured the twin victories. Bass accounted for five of the Bengals' points in the first game and drove through the winning marker in the second contest in the final minutes of the last chukker.

Captain Whitmore was pleased with the showing his Bengal mallet-wielders made on the trip and is looking forward to one of the most successful season in Missouri polo history.

Lafayette Signs Mylin

EASTON, Penna., April 17 (AP)—Everett E. (Hooks) Mylin yesterday became the third football coach in three years at Lafayette College. He was appointed to succeed Ernie Nevers, who resigned March 15 to become backfield coach at the University of Iowa. Nevers replaced Herb McCracken at the end of the 1935 season. Mylin, football coach at Bucknell for the last three years, was graduated from Franklin and Marshall College in 1916.

Perry Beats Vines

ORANGE, N. J., April 17 (AP)—Fred Perry, British star, defeated Ellsworth Vines last night in the forty-fourth match of their tennis series, 6—8, 6—3, 7—5. It was Perry's twenty-first victory in their tour. In a preliminary match, Bruce Barnes defeated George Lott, 6—2, 6—2. Perry and Vines defeated Barnes and Lott in the concluding doubles game.

Perrin Back With New Orleans

Secretary John Quinn of the Boston Bees announces that Bill Perrin, left-handed pitcher, has been returned to the New Orleans club of the Southern Association. Perrin was purchased on a conditional basis last Setpember and reported to the Bees in St. Petersburg this spring. Lack of a big league fast ball kept the left-hander from making the grade.

Burton and Gibbs Team to Take Bowling Lead

A. B. C. Leaders

Five-Man Teams

Krakow Furniture Co.	3118
Windy City Bowling Assn.	3089
Behringers Diamonds	3086
Pastime A. C.	3045
Eckhardt and Becker Brewing Co.	3043

Two-Man Teams

N. Burton, Dallas, and V. Gibbs	1359
W. Zanger and V. Metts	1329
J. Horgan and J. Seebeck	1322
M. Debridget and J. Smith	1307
J. Sargent and G. Angevino	1299

Individual

E. Soest	729
W. Ahnert	728
W. Knox	725
P. Craine	725
M. Anderson	719

All Events

O. Jasper	1980
N. Burton	1976
A. Carey	1950
G. Yorke	1947
M. Rushnak	1950

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Nelson Burton of Dallas, Texas, qualified as one of the champions of the American bowling congress yesterday by clinching a good share of the prize money.

Teamed with Virgil Gibbs of Kansas City, rated as one of the best bowlers in the Midwest, Burton captured the doubles lead with a total of 1359. That was 30 pins better than the score registered last Saturday by Walter Zanger and Val Metts of Louisville, Ky., but the pair had a chance to break the all-time A. B. C. record and muffed it.

Gibbs ran into two bad splits and scored only 160 on his last game to cost them the chance to surpass the record 1415 made by Gil Zunker and Frank Benkovic of Milwaukee in 1933. Their total stands as the fourth highest in tournament records. Burton put together games of 235—235—224 for his share, while Gibbs had 258—247—160.

Going on from there Burton had an easy opportunity to capture first place in the all-events standing from Otto Jasper of Cincinnati if he could maintain the pace which brought him a 659 in the team bowling Thursday and his 694 doubles string. Another split got in the way, however, and he scored 623 for a 1976 total that left him just four short of the top total. Burton had games of 200—215—208, with a split on the fifth frame of his last game depriving him of the lead.

George Yorke of Elizabeth, N. J., took over fourth place with 1947 in the all-events division, while Earle Shepherd of Kansas City gained seventh in singles with a 701 count.

The Windy City Bowling Association team of Cicero, Ill., slammed its way into second place as it barely nosed out a rival on the same squad, the Behringer Diamonds of Buffalo in a race that almost carried them to the top of the five-man division.

The Windy City quintet registered a total of 3089, within 30 pins of the leading total of 3118 established last Sunday by the Krakow Furniture Company team of Detroit. The Buffalo Keglers scored a 3086 total for third place.

The mid-westerners hit better than 1000 in every game with counts of 1008, 1042 and 1038. Jerry Peck, their ace, registered a three-game total of 720, the highest made in the five-man division this year. The Buffalo team's scores were 953, 1058 and 1075.

A. A. U. Track Meet Is Set for June 25-26

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—A conflict in major track meet dates was averted yesterday when Secretary Dan Ferris of the A. A U., announced that the National A. A. U. track and field meet had been set for July 2 and 3 at Milwaukee instead of June 25 and 26 as originally scheduled. The dual meet between the Pacific Coast Conference and the Big Ten teams will be held June 25 and 26 at Los Angeles.

Ferris also said the Pan-American championships, to be held at Dallas, Texas, will not be run off until July 14, 15, 16, and 17. The games were moved back after a telephone conversation between Ferris and George Marshall, director of the exposition at Dallas, which is sponsoring the games.

Indians to Send Team To Drake Relay Meet

HANOVER, N. H., April 17 (AP)—The Dartmouth Athletic Association has voted to send a five-man team to the Drake relay carnival at Des Moines, Iowa, April 23 and 24. It will be the first time in 10 years that the Indians have been represented in that midwestern competition.

The Dartmouth entry will include Johnny Donovan, IC4A outdoor high and low and indoor high hurdles champion, and the relay team, John Hoffstetter, Patrick Gorman, Judson Foster and Roy Hatch, that placed third in the indoor intercollegiates and won the quadrangular meet title last winter.

Starts With an Ace

PORTLAND, Maine, April 17 (AP)—Dick Halpin, Portland, started off his 1937 golfing yesterday by sinking an ace on the 185-yard No. 3 hole at Larry Rowe's course in adjacent South Portland. Halpin used a mashie.

Hutter Awarded Swimming Trophy

Charles Hutter, captain-elect of Harvard's 1937-38 swimming team, has been awarded the Eugene B. Wyman trophy for the second successive year. The award was made at the victory banquet of the Harvard squad given at the Hotel Commander last night.

The trophy is awarded annually to the member of the Crimson swimming team who scores the most points in intercollegiate dual meets. Hutter, who starred for the Crimson all season and was on the 1936 U. S. Olympic team, paced Harvard to a win over Yale and the championship of the newly-formed Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League. He is a freestyle swimmer.

Virginia Hopkins Swims to First National Title

CHICAGO, April 17 (AP)—Virginia Hopkins, a tall, 15-year-old mermaid from Miami Beach, Fla., came up with a spectacular closing spurt last night to conquer Halina Tomska of Detroit, in the National Women's indoor A. A. U., 220-yard free style championship race in the Lake Shore Athletic Club pool.

The golden-haired Florida youngster, who never before had won a national championship, came from nowhere in the last 50 yards to catch the 18-year-old Polish girl from Detroit, in a finish that was so close that the judges conferred for 15 minutes before announcing the result.

While Miss Hopkins' triumph was unexpected, it was no more of an upset than the failure of her famous teammate, little Katy Rawls, to finish better than fifth. Miss Rawls never was a serious contender and finished behind Claudia Eckert of Chicago, the 100-yard title winner, who was third last night, and Doris Elizabeth Brennan of Olneyville Boys' Club of Providence, R. I., in fourth position. Mavis Freeman of New York, the other qualifier, was sixth.

Miss Hopkins's time was two minutes, 37.6 seconds, three and four tenths of a second slower than the meet record established last year by Mary Lou Petty of the Washington A. C., Seattle, who did not compete this year.

Miss Tomska, who finished second to Miss Eckert in the 100-yard feature Wednesday, appeared a certain winner right down to the finish. She led from the start, and midway of the race had a margin of about a yard over Miss Brennan. As against Miss Eckert in the shorter race, however, she fell victim of a boiling finish and was beaten by the tiniest fraction of a second.

The outcome wrecked Miss Rawls' campaign for four championships, and halted, temporarily at least, her lifetime collection of national titles, at 23. She makes another effort tonight in the 500-yard freestyle.

A brilliant 100 yards of freestyle by Betty Lea, who surged up from third place, gave the Washington A. C. of Seattle triumph over the defending champions, the Women's Swimming Association of New York, in the 300-yard medley relay. Miss Lea, who followed Jean Kolinski and Edith Pemberton, who swam the backstroke and breast stroke assignments respectively, finished about three inches ahead of Elizabeth Ryan, the New York club's freestyler, in 3:37.4.

The Lake Shore A. C., Chicago, was third, with the Miami Beach Swimming Club fourth. The Columbus A. C. and the Indianapolis A. C. were fifth and sixth.

Victory in the medley relay moved the Washington A. C., out in front in the tight team championship with 21 points, to 20 for the Miami Beach Club. The defending champion Lake Shore A. C. team had 18 points for third place, and was followed by Columbus A. C., 10; Shawnee Country Club, Chicago, 7; Detroit A. C., and Women's Swimming Association, New York, 6 each; Peoria, Ill., Country Club, 5; Olneyville Boys' Club, Providence, R. I., 3; Indianapolis A. C., 2; Milwaukee A. C., 1.

Ford Frick Assigns Umpires for Openers

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—President Ford Frick of the National League has announced the following umpire assignments for Tuesday's opening games:

Pittsburgh at Chicago, Klem, Sears and Ballafant.

St. Louis at Cincinnati, Moran, Magerkurth and Barr.

New York at Brooklyn, Reardon, Goetz and Parker.

Philadelphia at Boston, Quigley, Stewart and Pinelli.

Although Quigley is not scheduled to do any active calling in his new position as league umpire-in-chief, he will serve until Cy Pfirman is ready to work.

Hockey Still Goes On

CALGARY, Alta, April 17 (AP)—The Sudbury, Ont., Tigers, eastern champions, won the Allan Cup and the senior amateur hockey championship of Canada last night by defeating the North Battleford Beavers, 5 to 2, in the fifth and deciding game of their series. As a result Sudbury will compete in the international series at Toronto against the Hershey (Penna.) Bears from the United States, the Wembley Lions, English champions, and one other Canadian team.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Detroit (A) 1, Cincinnati (N) 0.
Brooklyn (N) 8, New York (A) 1.
Chicago (N) 9, Chicago (A) 8.
Cleveland (A) 8, New York (N) 4.
Boston (A) 5, Holy Cross 0.
Pittsburgh (N) 10, Hutchinson (Wa) 2.
Baltimore (I) 7, Philadelphia (A) 6.
Washington (A) 7, Georgetown 0.
St. Louis (N) 11, Portsmouth (Ma) 0.
Newark (I) 10, Binghampton (NYP) 5.
Columbus (AA) 5, Rochester (I) 4.

College Baseball Results

Drexel 7, Johns Hopkins 3.
George Washington 6, Western Md. 5.
Iowa 8, Chicago 1.
Lake Forest 7, George Williams 3.
Maryland 16, Michigan 6.
North Carolina 10, Virginia M. I. T. 2.
Ohio State 13, Northwestern 6.
Penn State 3, West Virginia 1.
Villanova 9, Providence 4.
W. Illinois T. 20, Burlington J. C. 3.
Wisconsin 8, Bradley Tech 4.
Yale 4, St. John's 2.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego	9	5	.643
Seattle	9	5	.643
Sacramento	9	5	.643
San Francisco	7	6	.538
Los Angeles	7	7	.500
Portland	5	8	.385
Oakland	5	9	.357
Missions	4	10	.286

Results April 16

Los Angeles 6, Portland 2.
Sacramento 5, San Francisco 3.
Missions 7, Seattle 5.
Oakland 7, San Diego 2.

Southern Association

Atlanta 6, Nashville 2
Birmingham 5, Memphis 4.
Chattanooga 11, Knoxville 9.
New Orleans 10, Little Rock 4.

College Lacrosse Result

Hobart 11, Springfield 6.

College Track Result

Western T. 66, Augustana 65.

College Golf Result

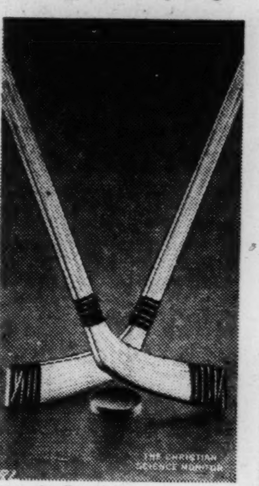
Eastern T. 8, Western T. 7.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Hockey Season of 1936-37

Another hockey season has been written on the pages of history, and the followers of that game have turned their attention to other sports, or are taking a well-earned vacation from that line of endeavor and waiting for the opening of the 1937-38 season next fall. In many ways the season which has just come to an end was quite successful both as regards the professional and amateur angles; but those who really have the best interests in the sport at heart must be hoping that those who have charge of both the professional and amateur angles of the game will devote some time this summer to planning changes in the rules and the handling of the game. There are several objectionable features which have been hurting the game in the eyes of those who believe that hockey is one of the greatest games ever played and thoroughly capable of maintaining itself without the aid of any outside features.



By a Staff Artist

Throw Out the Rough Stuff

The time has come, in fact, it really came some years ago, when those who are handling professional hockey, and particularly the National Hockey League, should take drastic action regarding the conduct of the players, officials and spectators. The idea that roughness, assaults on officials, fights among players and managers and hoodlum action on the part of spectators help to increase attendance and so add to the profit of the club owners may succeed for a time; but it is not helping the future of the game one particle. In fact, it is driving away many of those who want to see hockey; but have no use for those "frills" which may appeal to the follower of the prize ring or the wrestling mat. If hockey must have this crowd in order to prosper, then it will never attain the popularity which it deserves and which it will gain if properly handled. If a player is going to be allowed to assault a referee and get nothing in return by a $100 fine or nothing at all, and a manager can tell the league that if the player is not allowed to play in the next game the game will not be played, it is time control of the game was placed in new hands.

One-Man Control Needed

It looks very much as if professional hockey would have to appoint someone to handle the sport. While Frank Calder is nominally the court of last resort, it is evident that he has not the authority, or, if he has, does not exercise it as some believe he should. And it is difficult to figure out how any man can exercise the authority necessary to meet the situation and still serve as president of the league. What is really needed is a commissioner who will be entirely independent of the league or any other hockey organization. He should have as much power as Judge Landis has in the professional baseball field. Baseball tried to go along without any supreme authority; but things came to such a pass in the national sport that the owners were very glad to replace the old National Commission of three with a "tsar." And professional hockey needs such a "tsar" today just as much as baseball did when Judge Landis was appointed.

The Amateur Side of the Picture

Coming to the amateur side of the picture, we find things even more unsatisfactory. Outside of the college and school part of amateur hockey, there is little left to appeal to the follower of the sport. When you stop to consider the fact that the National A. A. U. championship in Boston was competed in by only four teams and only a corporal's guard turned out to see the games, there isn't very much that can be said regarding the sport. Before this phase of the sport can enjoy the popularity it deserves, some man, men or organization will have to be found that will make amateur hockey amateur. This is a very large order to give anyone, as it is going to take a lot of hard work and considerable money to bring amateur hockey up to a standard that will make it self-supporting; but this will have to be done some day or it will go out of business except in the schools and colleges. Professional hockey needs the amateur game just as much as any other professional sport needs its amateur side, and it is to be hoped that the pros will soon realize the truth of this assertion and lend their aid in uprooting such practices as resulted in the Baltimore and other teams being banned from amateur competition.

Amusements

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D'OYLY CARTE OPERA CO. of LONDON GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
TODAY—MAT. "THE MIKADO" EVE. "THE GONDOLIERS"
Mon. Eve., 19th, "The Gondoliers." Tues. Eve., 20th, "Ruddigore." Wed. Mat. and Eve., 21st, "The Mikado." Thurs. Eve., 22nd, "Trial by Jury" and "Pirates of Penzance." Fri. Eve., 23rd, "The Yeomen of the Guard." Sat. Mat., 24th, "Iolanthe." Sat. Eve., 24th, "Patience." Mon. Eve., 26th, "Cox & Box," and "H. M. S. Pinafore." Tues. Eve., 27th, "The Mikado," Wed. Mat. and Eve., 28th, "Ruddigore." Thurs. Eve., 29th, "Iolanthe." Fri. Eve., 30th, "Princess Ida." Sat. Mat., May 1st, "The Gondoliers." Sat. Eve., May 1st, "The Yeoman of the Guard." Mon. Eve., May 3rd, "Trial by Jury" and "The Pirates of Penzance." Tues. Eve., May 4, "Princess Ida." Wed. Mat., May 5, "Iolanthe." Wed. Eve., May 5, "Patience." Thurs. Eve., May 6, "The Gondoliers." Fri. Eve., May 7, "The Yeomen of the Guard." Sat. Mat. and Eve., May 8, "The Mikado."
Prices, Eves. $1.10 to $3.30. Sat. Mat. $1.10 to $2.75. Wed. Mat. 83c to $2.20

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HISTORY IS MADE at NIGHT
2nd Feature
"WHEN LOVE IS YOUNG"
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Greatest Hit Boston Has Ever Known
Max Gordon's Huge ★★★★ Musical Play
The Great Waltz
Down Town Box Office WILBUR Theatre
Eves. and Sat. Mats.; 55c to $2.20
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Cast of 100 — Orchestra of 50
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ALL SEATS RESERVED Good seats all shows 50c
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PRICES Eves. 50c-77c-$1-$1.50. Mats. 50c-77c-$1 (plus tax)

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"BROTHER RAT"
A RAT-A-TAT-TAT OF LAUGHTER!
MAT. TODAY
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Edwin L. Phillips, Paul Ballantyne
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Eves. 55c to 2.75 Thurs. Mat., 55c to 1.65. Sat. Mat., 55c to 2.20. Tax inc.

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SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
2—Major Productions—2
JEAN HARLOW—ROBERT TAYLOR
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CELIA BRANZ
Contralto. Tickets 75 cts. to $2.20
Aaron Richmond, Mgr.

EXETER ST. THEATRE
Showing through next Wednesday
Grace Moore and Cary Grant
"WHEN YOU'RE IN LOVE"
Ralph Bellamy and Joan Perry
"COUNTERFEIT LADY"
CONTINUOUS 2 to 11 P. M.

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Grace Moore and Cary Grant
"WHEN YOU'RE IN LOVE"
Pat O'Brien in
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Modern Public School Popular With Youngsters

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Where Learning Is Interesting

And 3R's Have Uses—With Evanston Schools as Sample

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Evanston, Ill.

In after-dinner speeches their fathers may say, "Unaccustomed as I am to public speaking." But today's first-graders in experimental schools can never claim such an excuse in 1967. And they won't need to. Public speaking—though it's not so named—begins for them when they enter the primary class.

It's a part of the training in self-reliance and confidence. Bashfulness slips away from even the most timid child.

Peter, for instance, sat in a little chair before a group of some 30 first-graders in the Washington School in Evanston, Ill. His eyes danced, and his hands just would dance too, to help him emphasize the tale of something funny he had seen on his way to school. The rest of the children sat cross-legged on a big rug, listening with rapt attention.

Children Listened With Respectful Interest

Peter, the teacher said, was a little Greek boy, the youngest in his family. (The school's pupils represent 25 nationalities.) He had five [illegible] ved him so much that they had never let Peter do anything for himself. They had even, it seemed, tried to do his thinking for him. When he started to school Peter was extremely shy and did not want to mingle with the other children. Now, after a few months in this room, he was a picture of friendliness and happy confidence.

When Peter had finished his story a small boy with tousled brown hair took his place. He too was at perfect ease before his audience. The children listened with respect and interest.

He had a twin sister, the teacher remarked. When they first came to school the sister talked for the little boy. He always shrank into the background and looked to her for everything. Then circumstances sent the little girl to another school. Deprived of his prop, the boy began to stand on his own feet. Gradually he joined in group discussions. Every timid advance was encouraged by the understanding teacher. And now there wasn't a happier looking, more fearless child in the entire room.

Perhaps it would take too long to tell about another group of first-graders who were practicing public speaking by showing their drawings before the class. With dignity each child stood up before the room, held up his picture, explained it, and the group made comments.

Honest Criticism Given and Received

The criticism was honest, fearless, and was accepted without "hard feelings."

Six-year-old Oscar held up his crayon drawing. "This," said he, "is a house and some big trees." (There was a red house, flanked on each side with a brown leafless tree.) The boy waited for comment.

A small girl remarked, critically, "Oscar made his house too little. He should have made it bigger because he's got half the paper wasted." The teacher agreed he might have used a smaller piece. Oscar nodded assent.

Another youngster stated, "Oscar didn't show the inside of his house." The teacher looked at the little boy and waited for him to reply.

"Well," defended Oscar, "it's winter and the door is closed, and you can't see inside the house."

Thus the youngsters were learning how to form fair judgments, and to accept honest criticism in the right spirit.

On the blackboard in each room of the school was written "Plans for Today." Underneath was a list of the things the children were to do—worked out by pupils and teacher together.

Learning to Plan Their Day

"We are starting out in the first grades to help pupils plan their day and evaluate the importance of their different activities," explained Mrs. Eva C. Cordes, principal of two of Evanston's schools. "I think that is one thing we learned during the depression. People didn't have enough initiative. They could do what they were told, but didn't know how to go ahead without being directed."

Here is the list of one of the first grades:

Make tickets for our theater
Finish our theater
Finish our new shadow box
Sing winter songs
Learn to tell time
Tell riddles
Hear a story about Mrs. Goose
Beverly and Anna will clean our easel
Talk about our pictures

Not much in that about learning reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic, you say? Just wait.

They Have Good Uses for Three R's

The tickets had to be three inches long. "Admit One" had to be printed on each. A group of interested children were hard at work carefully measuring off the tickets, with the help of rulers, and printing them.

Arithmetic was learned through building the theater—a moving picture one. Its measurements had to be figured out. The "movie" was a story the children made up and the teacher printed in large letters. It was illustrated by big crayon drawings the youngsters made. Pasted together in a long scroll the "movie" unrolled over the "screen" (built of wood from orange crates), and the pupils learned to read the story.

A group of very new first-graders were playing ring toss in the front of their room—and learning numbers and addition. A pine board about a yard long was set up on the eraser ledge of the blackboard. Nails, numbered one to ten, were driven in the plank. There were half a dozen red rubber fruit jar rings and each child tried to "ring" the nails with them. It wasn't too easy. One had to be fair and stand back of a certain mark, just so.

Writing and Adding Numbers

Jim ringed 4 and 10, Raymond 8, Joan 10, and Johnny missed. Each child marked his numbers opposite his name on the blackboard. "How many people put a ring around 10?" asked the teacher. "Two," promptly came the answer. Simple—but these were brand new first-graders.

"Shall we let Johnny try again?" the teacher politely queried. Eager youngsters quickly put down their rings and stood back to give shy Johnny another chance.

The same plan of learning through activities children are naturally interested in is carried out in all the rooms of the Washington School, and in the other public schools of the district.

A third grade, for instance, was moved into a room that had formerly been used for domestic science. It was a mixed group of pupils newly arrived from public schools of the more formal type. One was from a rural school. A gas stove had been left in the room. The third-graders, spying it, immediately clamored to use it. Why not, thought the teacher. Result? The children made cookies. Ridiculous? Not a bit. Take recipes. The children learned to read them. Cookie ingredients have to be carefully measured—one-half cup of this, a quarter of a tablespoon of that. The pupils were thereby introduced to, and learned, fractions. And they weren't just meaningless figures dancing around on a paper.

Something More Than Handiwork

Some fifth-graders studied transportation. They painted a frieze showing its development. Much was found out about the geography and history of the country.

Grade 1A of the Lincoln School built a pet shop in their room. They brought toys from home, put prices on them, made make-believe money and played store—learning arithmetic. Spelling and reading too. Out of their interest in pets came a visit to a real farm. Returning, the children made a dictionary of the new words they had learned—names of animals and other things they had seen in the country.

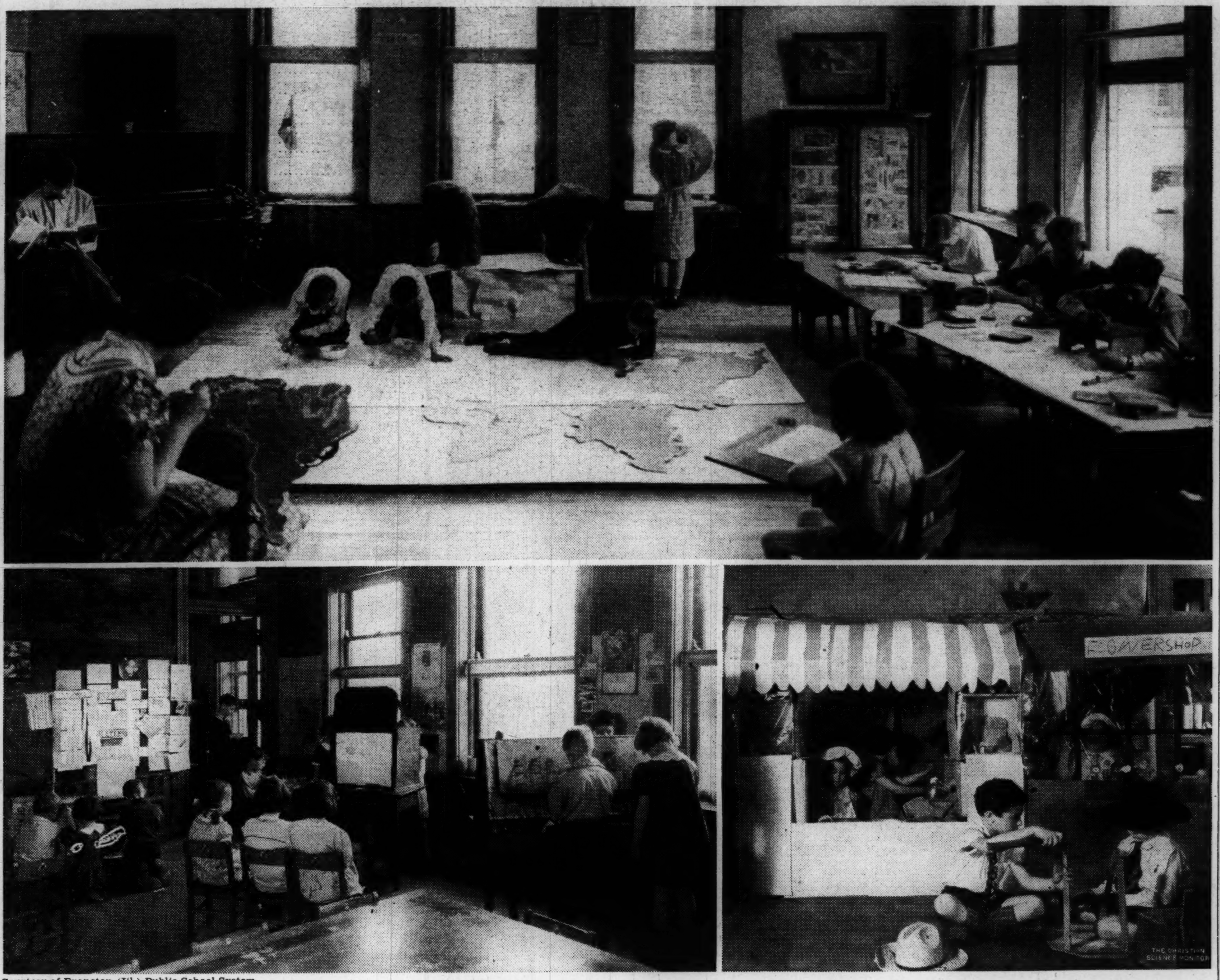
Private schools have for some time taught children in this informal way, but in public schools it is a comparatively new thing. Public schools, for one thing, have had less money for experimentation. For another, many of their educators doubt the wisdom and practicality of such teaching. But observation has shown, declares Mrs. Cordes, principal of two of these new-type schools, that when pupils have completed a grade they know more about reading, writing, and arithmetic than had they been kept strictly to textbooks.

Winnetka, neighbor to Evanston on the north, is likewise doing outstanding work in its schools along these progressive lines. So much so, it is said, that many parents of means consider there's no need to send their children to private schools.

Credit for the work done in Evanston, District No. 76, is given by educators here to David Walker, Superintendent of Schools, and his staff. Mr. Walker does not force teachers to adopt the new progressive methods. If the older, more formal ways of teaching have become dear to them through long use, he permits the teachers to follow the old until they see for themselves the value of the new.

And the children—how do they like these new-type schools? So well, says Mrs. Cordes, that sometimes it is a problem to get them to go home at night.

GRACE M. MILLER



Courtesy of Evanston (Ill.) Public School System

Here You Are Looking Into a Typical Progressive School. Notice the Flexibility of the Furnishings, and the Fact That Movable Desks and Tables Allow Flexibility of Work. Above—Map Making in the Oakton School, Which Is a Unit of the Public School System of Evanston, Illinois. This Activity Is Not Mere Handwork, but Grows Out of Reading and Research, and Is a Basis for Writing and Speaking Through Which Children Develop Such Qualities as Initiative, Judgment, Expression and Poise. Below—Left—Is an Example of the Quiet Work Which Informally Goes On Under the Modern Way of Teaching. Co-operation and Individual Expression Are Here, but Not the Regimentation That So Often Goes With Stiff Rows of Screwed-Down Desks and a Formal "Reciting" of Lessons. One Group of Youngsters Is Watching a Shadow-Box Performance, Another Group Is Building a Post Office, and a Third Is Painting at the Easel. This and the Children at Right Are at the Lincoln School. Last of All, You Are in a Street of Shops, Where Kindergartners Who Build and Run the Shops Have Been Learning About the Town They Live In—Also Learning to Work and Play Together.

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Instead of Rooms of Their Own

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

North Carolina

Dear Editor:

I wonder how many parents have found, as I have, that as their children approach teen age, and enter it, they suddenly want a room of their own and privacy? Our family is a large one, and it is impossible to give each a room of his own. This is how I solved the problem to the satisfaction of our teen-agers.

Each was given a chest of drawers in which to keep his or her very own belongings. The girls were allowed to make themselves vanity dressers, using a shelf, a piece of glass to cover the shelf, and drapes of their own choosing. Mirrors finished their vanity dressers. They were allowed to arrange the furniture, and choose drapes and bedspread.

Such a solution wouldn't work for the boys, however. Father suggested the basement, and suggested to the boys that they build a shop down there. After a lot of planning, penny pinching and excited interest the shop was finished. When the boys feel bored, or need quiet, they retire to the basement and their shop. Here in a locked box they keep their most precious belongings, safe from curious eyes and fingers.

Naturally, the girls must clean and keep up their own rooms. I seldom intrude there, and I never disturb their belongings. They can trust me absolutely not to pry into their little keepsakes, letters and so on. Youth needs this safe feeling concerning their private lives.

The boys are also expected to keep their shop in order. If we want to use their tools, we must ask their permission, and they must be returned. This is only fair, I think. After all, they are their own possessions, and we do not allow them to borrow any of our precious and delicate tools, or other belongings.

Mrs. L. S.

* * *

Answering Questions In Detail

New York

Dear Parents:

Thank you all for your helpful letters in our Parent Column. Because I enjoy them so much, I feel I should share my helpful experiences.

One idea which worked out very well with my older boy who is now almost five, and which I am carrying out with my younger son, who is almost two, is to arrange for the child to play in his own room alone. I have been realizing for some time now why so many mothers find it hard to get their work completed, or their necessary reading done with small children around, and I have wondered why they did not use this idea of having them spend a certain part of each day alone playing in their rooms. I am very grateful that this plan suggested itself to me. Of course, when a child reaches five he is out of doors much of the time, but the smaller child cannot be treated the same way. I see that the little one has companionship, but when it is time for my work or reading, he is put into his room, where everything is arranged so that he cannot hurt himself while alone.

Several people have remarked to me that my older boy is quite well informed for his age, and I have realized that this was because we have always answered his questions, fully, from the time he was very small, or able to ask questions. A friend spoke of his little boy recently and said, "He asks so many questions, but when they are so small you can answer almost anything without much trouble." I replied that I always answered a question in detail, even looking up the answer in a book if necessary, and another friend remarked that that must be the reason my older boy had a knowledge of many things.

(Mrs.) F. B. S.

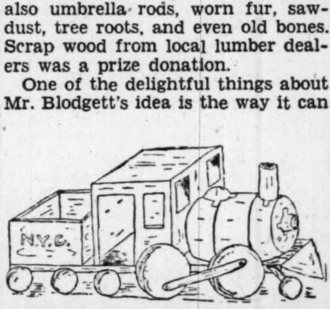
How a Teacher Made Good Use of 'Junk'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

School budgets are limited. One teacher finds an advantage in that fact. "Maybe it is an excellent thing," says Harry W. Blodgett, instructor in industrial arts at the Bedford Road School, Pleasantville, New York. "If a teacher has to do it," he adds, "he may look about and find all sorts of discarded material which may be put to very good use. It is a good way to teach children conservation."

Mr. Blodgett offers many suggestions that are extremely helpful. His ideas are practical, because he has actually worked out every detail with his pupils. He has made use of every sort of waste, from old canvas that had sailed the seven seas to toothpaste tubes and tops. Boxes and crates are turned to good account, as might be expected, but he uses broken wheels, too, and scrap wire and tin cans and brush handles. An old phonograph might be expected to yield some usable parts, but he lists also umbrella rods, worn fur, sawdust, tree roots, and even old bones. Scrap wood from local lumber dealers was a prize donation.

One of the delightful things about Mr. Blodgett's idea is the way it can be made to tie up with other school work the children are doing. The kindergarten children, for instance, wanted a playhouse. With their teacher's help, they built it and furnished it without sending any requisition for building materials to the board of education. For the outside walls and the partitions they used the kindergarten building blocks that were part of the classroom equipment. They used their play-room furniture, too, but they needed several extra pieces—a stove, an ice box, and a kitchen sink. An orange crate, another on top of it with a quickly painted grill, and a little imagination made a satisfactory stove for play cooking. An orange crate turned on end and equipped with cardboard doors made a very good ice box.



To Illustrate a Locomotive Made of Discarded Materials—a Nail Keg, Two Cartons, and Cardboard Cut and Fitted. Black and Silver Paint for the Professional Look

The kitchen sink, however, presented a real problem, solved at last by the combined ingenuity of teacher and pupils. An old white enamel pan made the basin, and the faucets were nothing less than a triumph. One of the boys found them in his father's junk box. Screwed into holes in the back board over the basin, they gave a needed realistic touch, and when the whole contraption was mounted on a wooden box the right size for a kindergarten kitchen, the result was what the stage carpenter calls a "practical prop." The faucets could be turned on and off, and imagination easily managed the flowing water.

The living room required davenport, book case, radio, piano. All were achieved with orange crates, a few odds and ends, and imagination.

Older children have evolved innumerable objects—utensils of all sorts, and models large and small, including locomotives, ships, and airplanes. One group made moccasins from worn out inner tubes and leggings from an old rug.

"Our aim," says Mr. Blodgett, "is to do the best job we can in the brief time at our disposal. We have a limited time for our units of work and we are permitted no overlapping of time."

Teaching a Child Consideration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Why can't I bounce my ball against the house when Grandma is lying down?" asked a child of his mother.

"Because it disturbs her rest," replied the mother. "You have all the other hours for play, but this is Grandma's hour, so we must think of her."

A lady used to tell her grandchildren an odd little story about a boy who teased a frog. One day the frog spoke to him and said, "Why do you tease me?" and the boy replied, "Because it is fun." "It may be fun for you as a boy, but it isn't fun for me as a frog," was the answer.

To appreciate how our actions appear to other people, we must put ourselves in their place. We must be frog and boy both; a child bouncing a ball and a grandmother needing a rest. Imagination is a great help if we remember to use it. Children may be shown by the use of anecdote and story how to imagine the feelings of other people in given circumstances, and taught to realize the results their actions may have on a community. Children can understand that no one lives absolutely alone, but each is part of some group, a family, a school, a city.

"A trifle ceases to be a trifle if it annoys a friend," said one mother in training her children, and her reiteration of this statement impressed upon them the importance of consideration in their contacts with each other. To teach children to consider the others around them in the course of a day is to lessen the distress and brighten the atmosphere of any community.

Men in the Primary Field

The primary field is one of the most fascinating in education today. Yet, few men enter it. Adverse social opinion and lack of sufficient salaries are factors which keep many from even investigating this field. Those who do, meet the children intermittently rather than constantly as do regular women teachers.

Men have much to offer little children. Watch any youngster working or playing with his father. Watch any primary room when one of the male sex takes charge for a time. Children need more contacts with men, who, by their very personalities, have something different to give them—different, mind you, not superior.

College classes need to be reorganized so that the man student has more opportunity to observe small children. Even if we are unable to enlist them as teachers of young children, we shall at least have superintendents, supervisors and principals who are much more intelligent regarding young children.—D. E. W. in Childhood Education.

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Prologue—One April Long Ago

"HERE is God's plenty!" said Dryden of the Prologue to the *Canterbury Tales.* And in so saying he chose the exact expression, for here Chaucer embraces the whole world in his enthusiasm, so full is he of joy and love for his fellow men.

It is April, "with his shoures sote," the youth of the year, and the stirring of new life makes men restless:

"Than longen folk to goon on pilgrimages."

At once we felt the whisper of something about to happen, for the spirit of adventure summons to adventure. Then Chaucer tells us that he is at the Tabard Inn in Southwark:

"Redy to wenden on my pilgrimage,"

and he calls us to him, and bids us shake hands with the Pilgrims.

* * *

ONE BY ONE, they come forward, and Chaucer tells us about them. Often only a few words are needed and sometimes the character of the Pilgrim is summed up at the end of his introduction. So, when the Knight has been introduced, and Chaucer has told us his exploits, he adds:

"He was a verray parfit gentil knight,"

This may be an aside as the Knight is moving away; but we feel that it is said for him to hear, because the poet liked him.

With the Knight is also his son:—

. . . "a yong Squyer,
A lovyere and a lusty bacheler."

Chaucer gives just over twenty lines to a description of him, but the line that reveals him most completely is:—

"He was as fresh as is the month of May."

Then a little later we meet the Clerk of Oxenford, a young man so learned that he has:—

. . . "at his beddes heed
Twenty bokes, clad in blak or reed,
Of Aristotle and his philosophye."

His cloak is threadbare, his horse like a rake, and he himself "nat right fat," but he is oblivious of all save the world of books, for:—

"Of studie took he most cure and most hede."

It must be a magic springtime that can call him forth from his books "to goon on pilgrimage!"

* * *

AS THE COMPANY gathers, we know from Chaucer's comments that he likes one or two people more than the others. But he says nothing cruel of any. Thera are a few people with whom Chaucer is polite but not friendly, and these include the Pardoner:—

"Bret-ful of pardoun come from Rome al
hoot,"

who plays on the credulity of people and pretends he can offer them salvation. With him are classed the less creditable servants of the Roman Catholic Church among the company. But, if they live vitally, Chaucer respects them and gives them their measure of praise. For he dislikes people who merely exist, and such he only mentions casually, instead of dwelling on their characters. So, even if the Shipman has no "nyce conscience," and:—

"If that he faught, and hadde the hyer hond,
By water he sente hem hoom to every lond,"

Chaucer says of him, "certeinly, he was a good felawe," and he is eager to have us know him.

* * *

A FEW PEOPLE step forward with special commendation and perhaps the chief of these is the "povre Persoun of a toun." Of him, the poet says, "A bettre preest, I trowe that nowher noon is." He emphasizes his virtues, how he is rich "of holy thoght and werk," and teaches Christ's gospel truly, and how he keeps to his own wide parish, instead of rushing to London:—

"To seken him a chaunterie for soules,"

so leaving the wolf to prey on his own flock. Such a parson instructs by example, and Chaucer tells us that in teaching "Christes lore" "first he folwd it himselve." Happily, he has given a timeless picture of a good pastor; and so, if Chaucer's "Povre Persoun" were introduced to his fine brother of the twentieth century, they would have common sympathies.

* * *

AMONG THE WOMEN are two outstanding people. The first is "a Nonne, a Prioresse," and Chaucer describes her at length, and cannot help poking fun at her daintiness of manner and speech. He tells us:—

"Hir gretteste ooth was but by sëynt Loy;"

"And Frensh she spak ful fair and fetisly,
After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe."

He adds that she ate daintily, and that she wept sorely if an accident befell any of her hounds.

Somehow, we know that Chaucer is fond of the Prioress; but she herself must often wonder whether this strange man means the teasing things he says, for she seems to lack a sense of humor, with all her softness of heart. So we can imagine her sighing with relief, in a ladylike way, when the introduction is over, and she slips back into the company, away from Chaucer's sharp and humorous eye.

After a discreet interval, the Wyf of Bathe comes forward. Now the Prioress looks the other way, because the Wyf shocks her whenever she speaks—and in any case how could she approve of her when:—

"Housbondes at chirche-dore she hadde fyve"?

But Chaucer is a great friend of the Wyf, although he does not tease her, and he and sha could have kept most of the Pilgrims amused all the way to Canterbury and back—when the other part of the company, headed by the Prioress, would possibly have fallen back, and told elevating tales to each other.

* * *

THE WYF OF Bathe and the Prioress represent opposite types of womanhood; yet Chaucer is kind to both, for he can see each point of view, and make each real to us. He knows, too, that, although the Wyf of Bathe is plain in speech and homely in appearance, it is not her fault that she and the Prioress cannot be friends; for, though common, she is good of heart. Chaucer tells us:—

"She was a worthy womman al hir lyve,"

and he knew her well, with all her faults and virtues.

These two women, like the Parson, are timeless and ageless characters. We can find them today in the streets of any town and in most villages, where they are both excellent after their own fashion. Chaucer laughs with the Wyf, and at the Prioress; but probably he does not mean to exalt one above the other, for he feels friendly to each.

This geniality is shown in his dealings with all the Pilgrims. He is a kindly father; he laughs and sorrows with every one, feeling true regret when anything goes wrong and showing sympathy in a unique way.

* * *

CHAUCER'S PEOPLE ARE described naturally, and are natural, even to the Prioress in her fastidiousness. For he takes care to have them so. He apologizes for any deficiencies in the manner in which he reports the stories, saying that he has tried to give them in the words of the speakers:—

"For this ye knowen al-so wel as I,
Who-so shal telle a tale after a man,
He moot reherce, as ny as ever he can,
Everich a word, if it be in his charge,
Al speke he never so rudeliche and large;"

In this way, Chaucer himself slips into his proper place among the Pilgrims, and consequently it does not take him long to make friends with the company. He tells us:—

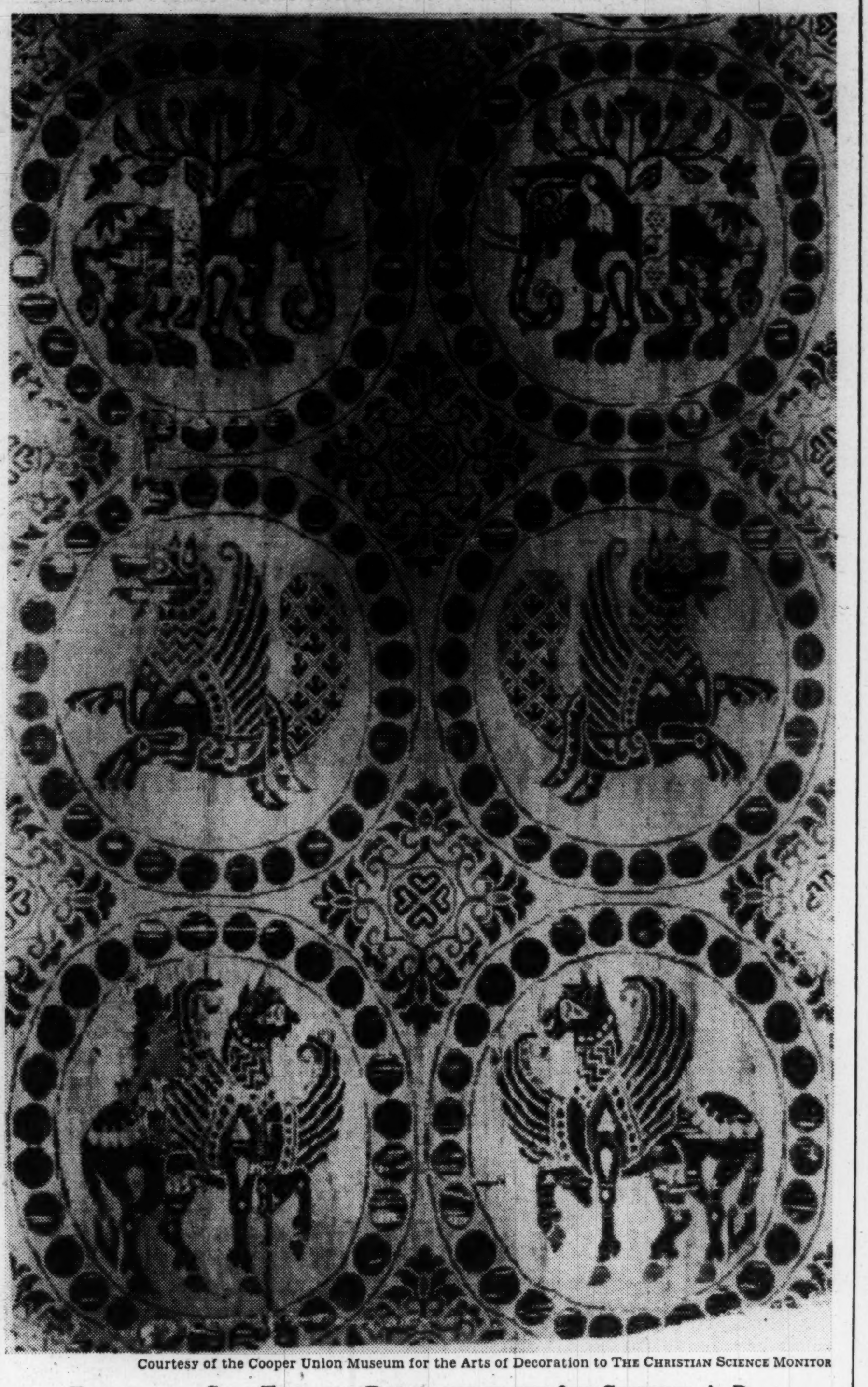
"And shortly, whan the sonne was to reste,
So hadde I spoken with hem everichon,
That I was of hir felawshipe anon,"

and we are not surprised to hear this, although only Shakespeare could have given and received friendship as quickly. No great English writer seems to have loved all mankind as did these two men, and to place Chaucer close to Shakespeare is to give him the highest possible praise.

* * *

NOW, AT THE end of the Prologue, all the Pilgrims are introduced, and we stand with them in the inn-yard, waiting for the pilgrimage to begin. A sudden longing seizes us, and we whisper a request to Harry Bailey, the host. Then more horses are collected hastily; and we canter away with the happy company, rejoicing in the April freshness, eager for the tales to begin.

MARY F. MOORE



Courtesy of the Cooper Union Museum for the Arts of Decoration to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRAGMENT OF SILK TEXTILE: BYZANTINE OF THE 9TH CENTURY, A. D.

THIS small fragment was a particularly arresting exhibit in the extraordinary display of Art of the Dark Ages, held at the Worcester Art Museum. It is a Byzantine piece, based on a Sassanian model.

The art of the textile reached its height during the Sassanian rule, 250-650 A. D., which is noted for splendor. Weaves were designed for the luxury loving kings. Although there exist no actual examples of that era, the character of textile design may be discerned in the rock tomb carvings upon which are represented scenes from lives of the kings. Textiles taken to distant points, copied and imitated, bear resemblance to the tomb imagery, and have thus been identified with Sassanian handicraft. Traces of this bold, bright heraldic patterning can be found throughout Europe, not alone in textiles, but in stone carvings, as well.

A fabric placed over the body of Emperor Charlemagne is described by A. F. Kendrick (Enc. Brit. 14th ed.). "It has a pattern of large circles, each enclosing an elephant, strongly conventionalized and bearing rich jeweled trappings.—This stuff is later than the time of Charlemagne; it probably belongs to the end of the 10th century." Such weaves came from the Imperial looms in Constantinople. Similarity with this description may be noted in the fragment here illustrated, in the elephants of the upper row.

But there is another motive in this weave, that of hippocamps, confronting and addorsed. All the animals are encircled with roundels, and they are all drawn, flat and ornate with a peculiar vitality which occurs in well wrought design. Fantastic monsters and real animals were all portrayed in the same conventionalized manner. Plant and tree forms were also transliterated to flat motives. It is interesting to observe how many fantastic animal forms appeared in the exhibition in textiles, stone carving, metals.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Spring Poem

AGAINST
the blue silk of
the morning sky the plum
tree suddenly unrolls her scroll
of white.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

The Ways and Moods of Architecture

IN THE study of Architecture it has to be borne in mind that permanent developments, as apart from fashions of the day, are the result of deep-seated causes that may lie far back in history, and are governed in the long run by national instincts and temperament. If one can only carry one's researches deep enough, it will be found that, through all the successive phases of any national architecture, there is a continuous trend in one direction, however much the ultimate result may differ from its first beginnings. The idea that it is possible to break entirely with the past, turn one's back on it and begin again, as if it had never existed, is historically unsound, and movements which are based on this fallacy are foredoomed to failure. That this is so, is shown more clearly in architecture than in any of the arts, because of all the arts architecture is most closely associated with the intimate life of the people that produces it. The cosmopolitan ideal is mischievous and futile, and so long as nations preserve their individuality, so long will that individuality be stamped on the best of their architecture. For instance, there have always been definite and unmistakable differences between the architecture of France and of England, of Italy, Spain and Germany. In the sixteenth century a deliberate attempt was made to italianize French architecture. Yet the final result in the latter part of the eighteenth century was essentially French, not Italian, a rather austere version of Neo-classic, when Italy had long been revelling in the orgies of the Baroque. . . .

The French have always been fine craftsmen, with an irresistible feeling for form. They possess an alert and lively intelligence, quick to pick up fresh motives, and the capacity to work those motives out in their own way, so that though they may have been of alien origin, in due course these motives become characteristically French. The admirable Gothic architecture of France that sprang into brilliant life at the end of the twelfth century, and superseded the last survival of Roman architecture, was probably due to the influence of the Crusades, to what the French knights had seen in the East; but the French were not the only Crusaders. Other nations had joined in the Crusades, yet their versions of Gothic were very different. . . . It was once the fashion to deride the Renaissance and, indeed, Neo-classic architecture in general as an exotic. In a sense it was so, but that was not the whole story. The causes that govern the development of architecture lie deeper than this in countries with a long tradition of civilization, and when such a country has absorbed and assimilated a fresh motive, that in its turn becomes its national method of expression.—SIR REGINALD BLOMFIELD, in "Three Hundred Years of French Architecture, 1494-1794." (London: Alexander Maclehose. New York: Macmillan.)

Turning the Other Cheek

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS said, "But I say unto you, That ye resist not evil: but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also" (Matthew 5:39). With "wars and rumours of wars," labor and capital disputes, domestic and legal controversies, and human jealousies seemingly rampant in the world, it is apparent that instead of turning of the other cheek, retaliation, revenge, and selfish exactingness are the order of the day.

From the human standpoint surely no one had a better right to defend himself than Christ Jesus, and to insist that his persecutors be brought to justice. His was no ordinary experience. His was a divine commission, a holy mission of healing and redemption. This made the crime of his traducers the more heinous. Yet he did not seek their punishment; nor would he permit others to take up his defense. Indeed, he rebuked Peter for cutting off the ear of the soldier, in the garden of Gethsemane. That Christ Jesus did not seek to punish his enemies was not because he condoned error; nor did a sense of fear enter into consideration. Resisting evil as a tangible reality, rendering evil for evil, "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," was not the Master's way. His was always the way of loving-kindness. His was an utter reliance upon God to adjust all things rightly. Hence, when Judas advanced to betray him with a kiss, although fully aware of the duplicity and treason dominating Judas, Jesus called him "friend." Paul, reiterating the Master's teaching, wrote (Romans 12:19), "Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath: for it is written, Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, likewise admonished students to be loving and kind, never to return evil for evil, but always to endeavor to overcome evil by their own goodness, leaving retribution to unerring divine Principle. Christian Science and Christian Scientists may at times seem to be misjudged, or even maligned; but in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 444) Mrs. Eddy writes, "Students are advised by the author to be charitable and kind, not only towards differing forms of religion and medicine, but to those who hold these differing opinions." And she continues: "'Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also.' That is, Fear not that he will smite thee again for thy forbearance."

God is perfect, and man is His image and likeness. Christian Science demonstrates that this is true, and it is being proved in specific instances, as the truth is understood and utilized. It is quite obvious that there can be "no room for imperfection in perfection" (*ibid.*, p. 424); hence evil is not included in the perfection of God and man.

Turning the other cheek does not mean supinely bowing to evil as a dominating power; nor does it mean ignoring or being lenient toward it. Rather does Christian Science uncover evil's nothingness. God never made it. It has but a fabulous existence, because it is an illusion, or delusion, peculiar to and identified by the so-called physical senses alone. In his thinking the student of Christian Science separates evil from person, place, or thing. He does not permit the belief that evil is a part of God's creation, or that it has power, entity, or substance, to obtain credence in his thought. Whether claiming to be sickness, disease, sin, lack, or any other discord, evil, dissociated from person, place, or thing, is readily seen for what it is—a lie. Always it is a myth, with no mind, body, intelligence, or locality; with no actual power to be, though to human sense it may seem to be. Hence the physical and other healings accomplished through Christian Science.

Turning the other cheek develops spiritual qualities, such as tenderness, patience, forgiveness, compassion, poise, alertness, self-control, courage, understanding, and other essential divine qualities. Not only does it bless the one who obeys the command of the Master, but it also blesses those to whom the tolerance and forbearance are shown. Nothing is so potent as the silent influence of a Christly life in showing suffering humanity how to escape from its misconceptions and fallacies.

Turning the other cheek means steadfast reliance upon God, and the earnest desire to bless even those who may at the time seem evil in their intent. Christ Jesus' prayer, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do" (Luke 23:34), is for all to exemplify. In her "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 11) Mrs. Eddy has told us: "Love metes not out human justice, but divine mercy. If one's life were attacked, and one could save it only in accordance with common law, by taking another's, would one sooner give up his own?" She further says: "To mete out human justice to those who persecute and despitefully use one, is not leaving all retribution to God and returning blessing for cursing. If special opportunity for doing good to one's enemies occur not, one can include them in his general effort to benefit the race;" and also, "When smitten on one cheek, I have turned the other."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

De andere Wang toekeeren

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)]

CHRISTUS JEZUS heeft gezegd: „Dat gij den booze niet wederstaat; maar zoo wie u op de rechterwang slaat, keer hem ook de andere toe" (Matth. 5:39). Waar in de wereld „oorlogen en geruchten van oorlogen", strijd tusschen kapitaal en arbeid, geschillen omtrent het gezinsleven en de wetgeving en naijver tusschen de menschen allerwegen het hoofd opstoken, is het maar al te duidelijk, dat het aan de orde van den dag is, niet elkander de andere wang toe te keeren, doch kwaad met kwaad te vergelden en wraakzucht en zelfzuchtige veeleischendheid te koesteren.

Vanuit een menschelijk standpunt gezien had voorzeker niemand grooter recht dan Christus Jezus om zichzelf te verdedigen en om te eischen, dat zijn vervolgers aan de gerechtigheid zouden overgeleverd worden. Hetgeen hij ondervonden heeft ging boven het gewone uit. Hem was een goddelijke opdracht gegeven, zijn heilig werk was te genezen en te verlossen. Dit maakte de misdaad van zijn lasteraars des te snooder. En toch zocht hij niet hun bestraffing en evenmin stond hij aan anderen toe hem te verdedigen. Immers, hij wees Petrus terecht toen deze in den hof van Gethsémané een soldaat het oor afhieuw. Dat Christus Jezus niet trachtte zijn vijanden te straffen, kwam niet voort uit een vergoelijken van de dwaling en evenmin uit een gevoel van vrees. Het was niet des Meesters wijze van handelen om het booze als tastbare werkelijkheid te weerstaan en kwaad met kwaad te vergelden, „Oog om oog en tand om tand." Immers, hij bewandelde den weg van goedertierenheid. Hij had het volkomen vertrouwen, dat God alle dingen ten goede leidt. Derhalve kon Jezus, alhoewel hij de huichelarij en het verraad waarin Judas verstrikt was, volkomen doorzag, toch Judas „vriend" noemen, toen deze op hem toetrad om hem te verraden met een kus. De leeringen van den Meester herhalende, heeft Paulus gezegd (Rom. 12:19): „Wreekt uzelve niet, beminden, maar geeft den toorn plaats; want er is geschreven: Mij komt de wrake toe, Ik zal het vergelden, zegt de Heere."

Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science [De Christelijke Wetenschap] vermaant haar volgelingen eveneens liefdevol en vriendelijk te zijn, nimmer kwaad met kwaad te vergelden en altijd er naar te streven het kwaad te overwinnen door zelf goed te zijn en de vergelding over te laten aan het onfeilbare, goddelijke Beginsel. Christian Science en de Christian Scientisten zullen mogelijk bij tijden verkeerd beoordeeld of zelfs belasterd worden; in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (blz. 444) schrijft Mrs. Eddy echter: „Schrijfster dezes beveelt haar volgelingen aan liefdevol en vriendelijk te zijn, niet alleen jegens andere vormen van godsdienst en geneeskunde, maar ook jegens hen, die deze andere opvattingen zijn toegedaan." En zij voegt hieraan toe: „'Zoo wie u op de rechterwang slaat, keer hem ook de andere toe.' Dit wil zeggen: Vrees niet, dat hij u opnieuw zal slaan vanwege uw lankmoedigheid."

God is volmaakt en de mensch is Zijn beeld en gelijkenis. Christian Science bewijst de waarheid hiervan en het wordt in ieder afzonderlijk geval aangetoond, naarmate de waarheid verstaan en benut wordt. Het is volkomen duidelijk, dat er „in volmaaktheid geen ruimte is voor het onvolmaakte" (*ibid.*, blz. 424), derhalve is het kwade niet omsloten in de volmaaktheid van God en mensch.

De andere wang toekeeren, beteekent niet zich domweg te buigen voor het kwaad als een overheerschende macht, evenmin beduidt het dit voorbij te zien of er met toegeeflijkheid tegenover te staan. Veeleer doet Christian Science ons de nietsheid van het kwade ontwaren. God heeft het niet gemaakt. Het heeft slechts een schijn-bestaan, omdat het een zinsbegoocheling, een zinsbedrog is, waardoor alleen de zoogenaamde lichamelijke zinnen bedrogen worden en waarmede deze één zijn. Hij die Christian Science bestudeert, noemt in zijn denken het kwade niet een mensch, een plaats of een ding. Hij laat het geloof niet toe, dat het kwade een deel zou zijn van Gods schepping, of dat het macht, wezen of substantie zou bezitten om zich aan zijn denken als geloofwaardig voor te doen. Al beweert het kwade ook krankheid, ziekte, zonde, gebrek of eenig andere disharmonie te zijn, toch zal het kwade, wanneer het niet langer als een mensch, een plaats of een ding wordt gezien, gereedelijk gekend worden voor wat het is,—een leugen. Het is altijd een verdichtsel, zonder gemoed, lichaam, verstand of plaats, zonder wezenlijke macht om te zijn, al schijnt het ook voor de menschelijke zinnen te bestaan. Uit dit inzicht vloeien de genezingen voort, welke door Christian Science op lichamelijk zoowel als op ander gebied bewerkt worden.

De andere wang toekeeren kweekt geestelijke eigenschappen aan, zooals teederheid, geduld, vergevingsgezindheid, mededoogen, evenwichtigheid, waakzaamheid, zelfbeheersching, moed, begrijpen en andere wezenlijke, goddelijke eigenschappen. Niet alleen is het dengene ten zegen, die des Meesters gebod gehoorzaamt, maar ook zegent het degenen, jegens wie verdraagzaamheid en geduld betoond worden. Aan de lijdende menschheid kan op geen overtuigender wijze getoond worden hoe zij aan haar misvattingen en onware begrippen kan ontkomen, dan door een Christen-leven.

De andere wang toekeeren, beteekent standvastig vertrouwen op God en het ernstig verlangen om zelfs diegenen te zegenen, die op het oogenblik kwade bedoelingen hebben. Het gebed van Christus Jezus: „Vader, vergeef het hun, want zij weten niet wat zij doen" (Luc. 23:34), hebben wij allen tot het onze te maken. In *Miscellaneous Writings* (blz. 11) heeft Mrs. Eddy tot ons gezegd: „Liefde doet geen menschelijke rechtvaardigheid, maar goddelijke genade wedervaren. Indien een aanslag op iemands leven werd gepleegd en hij zijn leven alleen kon redden door, overeenkomstig de gewone wet, het een ander te benemen, zou hij dan liever het zijne opofferen?" Zij gaat verder: „Dengegen die ons geweld doen en ons vervolgen menschelijke rechtvaardigheid te doen wedervaren, is niet de vergelding aan God over te laten en vervloeking met een zegening te vergelden. Doet zich geen bijzondere gelegenheid voor om onzen vijanden goed te doen, dan kunnen wij toch ook hen insluiten in ons streven het menschdom in het algemeen ten zegen te zijn; bovendien, Wanneer ik op de eene wang werd geslagen, heb ik ook de andere toegekeerd."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

In a Friend's Apartment

THIS shadowed room
Receives no ray of sun,
And yet, reflected light is here—
The gleam of copper,
Sheen of mirrored glass,
The softly mellowed tone
Of polished wood.

There is no ray of sun,
And yet, reflected light is here—
The shine of peace,
A glow of comradeship
The heart finds good.

HELEN HIXON

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day	1,069,210
1937 vol. to date	178,073,256
1936 vol. to date	201,098,443

Stock Trading Is Dull and Market Trend Indefinite

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Mild support appeared for leading stocks in today's market and a number of specialties pushed up substantially.

Dealings, however, were exceptionally quiet.

Coppers, leading Friday's slow retreat, drifted to still lower levels.

Transfers were around 450,000 shares.

Specialties Rise

Buoyed by further business optimism, Certain-Teed, International Printing Ink and Mead Corp. got up 2 points or so each, the latter two at new peaks for the year.

Dome Mines rallied when directors declared an extra disbursement to stockholders of $2 a share. Armour was comparatively lively on the upside on the lifting of this company's dividend.

Others displaying improvement most of the time included Loew's, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Bulova Watch, N. Y. Central, Allied Chemical, American Can, du Pont, Chrysler, Graham-Paige, Boeing, Plymouth Oil and Shell Union Oil.

Narrow to off as much as a point or more were Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Seaboard Oil, General Electric, Cerro de Pasco, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Great Northern, Southern Railway, Lone Star Cement, Canada Dry, Revere Copper and Consolidated Edison.

Bond Market Uneven

U. S. Governments gave leadership to a highly uneven bond market today.

In limited dealings many of the federals moved up 1-32 to 8-32 of a point. Treasuries had a monopoly of the larger gains, the guaranteed groups being only slightly ahead.

In spite of cross currents corporate liens remained in a narrow orbit, few of the active issues showing changes of a point or more. Some of the junior rails fell back a little, and a like trend marked a few utility loans which had made good gains earlier in the week.

Higher prices were paid for Santa Fe 4s, Chesapeake Corp. 5s, Consolidated Edison 3¼s, Nickel Plate 4½s, and Union Pacific 3½s.

Lower were Anaconda Copper 4½s, Rock Island general 4s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Hydro-Electric 6s, Northern Pacific 4s, Remington Rand 4¼s and Western Union 5s.

Foreign obligations also held to narrow swings. City of Milan 6½s, and some of the South Americans improved.

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Curb leaders generally drifted lower in a quiet session today. Metals showed the widest declines.

Losses of fractional range appeared in Niagara Hudson Power, Northern States Power "A," Pittsburgh Plate Glass, American Cyanamid "B," Great Atlantic & Pacific and McWilliams Dredging.

Sidney Blumenthal Company, Shattuck Denn, Lake Shore Mines and Eastern Malleable Iron gave up 1 to 3, while American Manufacturing, Carrier Corporation and New York Steam pushed up 1 to 4.

Wheat Prices Rally In Domestic Trade

CHICAGO, April 17 (AP)—Domestic wheat prices rallied strongly early today with gains of more than a cent a bushel.

Brokers said traders who believed in higher prices took the opportunity to buy, following yesterday's five cent drop, which extended the market loss in ten days to about 15 cents.

Opening ½ lower to ½ higher, July 1.17⅝ to 1.18, May 1.29¾ to 1.30¼, wheat later advanced. Corn started ¼ off to ¾ up, May 1.22 to 1.22½, July 1.13½ to 1.14, and later rose further.

Boston Stocks

April 17, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneumat pf	4	4	4	4¼
..	Am Pneu 1 pf	20	20	20	20
5.00	Boston Elev	66	65¼	65¼	66
..	B&M B pf	17½	17½	17½	18½
..	B&M st A pf	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
..	Copper Range	13	13	13	13
4.50	E G & F pr pf	65⅛	65	65	65⅛
..	Eastern SS	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¼
8.00	Edison Elec	136	136	136	137
..	Georgian A pf	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
..	Gilchrist	12	12	12	12¼
..	Isle Royale	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝
..	Maine Cent	21½	21¼	21½	21
..	Mayflower-O C	43c	43c	43c	45c
..	Nat Tunnel	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
..	Narr Rac A	9¾	9½	9¾	9½
6.00	NET&T	131½	131½	131½	131½
..	North Butte	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
..	Quincy Min	8½	8½	8½	8½
..	Sulliv Mach	21½	21½	21½	21⅛
..	Un C L & M	50c	50c	50c	43c
1.00	Un Twist Drill	32	32	32	32
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	89¾	89	89¾	89½
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
..	Warrene Bros	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅝
..	Warren S D	40	40	40	39½

a Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras.

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

Stocks

	30 Ind'ls	15 RR's	15 Ut's	60 St'ks
Net change	—.1	—.2	—.1	—.1
Saturday	94.5	45.7	45.8	70.0
Previous day	94.6	45.9	45.9	70.1
Month ago	96.4	47.6	48.0	72.0
Year ago	83.2	36.5	48.0	62.7
1937 high	101.6	49.5	54.0	75.3
1937 low	92.8	37.8	45.7	68.7
1936 high	99.3	43.5	53.7	72.8
1936 low	73.4	30.2	43.4	55.7
Movement in Recent Years				
1932 low	17.5	8.7	23.9	16.9
1929 high	146.9	153.9	184.3	157.7
1927 low	51.6	95.3	61.8	61.8

Bonds

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Net change	—.1	...	—.2	+.1
Saturday	94.1	102.9	99.6	71.4
Previous day	94.2	102.9	99.8	71.3
Month ago	94.7	103.2	100.1	72.4
Year ago	92.0	102.5	101.4	69.7
1937 high	99.0	104.4	102.8	74.7
1937 low	92.9	102.4	99.4	70.8
1936 high	96.2	104.4	103.1	73.0
1936 low	86.9	101.8	99.3	67.6
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low Yield Bonds

Saturday	108.8	Prev. day	108.8
Month ago	109.2	Year ago	111.6
1937 high	113.7	1937 low	108.4
1936 high	113.5	1936 low	110.2
1928 high	104.4	1932 low	86.8

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10¼	6¼	Thompson-Star	7	7	6⅞	7	
40¾	28½	Thomp-Star pf	1	28½	28½	28½	
*21⅝	18¾	Tide-W As (.60)	41	19⅜	18½	19¼	+ ⅜
108	105⅛	Tide-Wat As pf (6)	4	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	Mar31
28⅞	22	Timk-Det Ax (2e)	10	23⅛	22¾	23⅛	
79	62	Timk Roll B (3)	2	63	62¼	63	⅛
17⅝	15⅜	Transamerica (.40a)	8	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
22⅜	16⅞	Trans & W Air	2	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
27⅜	19¾	Transue & Will	13	22	22	22	Apr15
11⅜	9	Tri-Cont Corp	13	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
109½	104½	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	104½	104½	104½	Apr14
12	8½	Truax-Traer (¼g)	6	11½	11	11	— ⅜
26⅝	21¼	Truscon Stl	4	21½	21½	21½	Apr12
40⅞	33¾	Twt-Cen-Fox F(½g)	7	39¾	39½	39½	+ ¼
50	42¾	Twt-C-F-F pf (1½)	2	49	49	49	Apr16
17½	11¼	Twin City R T	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr15
26⅜	16⅞	Twin Coach	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
		—U—					
6⅞	3⅞	Ulen & Co	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Apr16
100⅛	85⅜	Underwood-Ell (¾g)	6	90	88	90	Apr16
91⅛	63	Un Bag & P (2)	4	86½	86	86	—1¼
111	97¾	Un Carbide (1.60g)	7	99½	99	99½	— ⅛
28¼	24⅛	Un Oil Cal (.55g)	9	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	+ ¼
148¾	126½	Un Pac (6)	6	145¾	145	145¾	Apr16
99¾	92¼	Un Pac pf (4)	2	92¾	92¾	92¾	— ¼
31½	26⅝	Un Tank Car (1.60)	14	28¾	28	28½	Apr15
24⅜	17⅜	Unit Air Lines	12	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
35⅛	27¼	Unit Aircr Corp	8	29½	28⅜	28½	
31¼	23½	Unit Am Bos	1	23½	23½	23½	Apr15
30¼	25¾	Unit Bis (1.60)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Apr16
91	78	Unit Carbon (4)	1	81	81	81	— ¼
35	29⅞	Unit-Carr Fast (½g)	2	33½	33½	33½	Apr15
8½	5⅞	Unit Corp	48	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
46⅞	41⅛	Unit Corp pf (3)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
16	13¾	Unit Drug	5	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
25¾	18⅛	Unit Dyewood (1)	14	26	25	25¾	+ ½
9½	7¼	Unit El Coal	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
88	46½	Unit Eng &Fdy (½g)	1	53½	53½	53½	—1½
86¾	80½	Unit Fruit (3)	2	84¼	84	84	—1
17	13⅝	Unit Gas Imp (1)	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
113⅞	110¼	Unit Gas Imp pf(5)	3	111	110½	110½	Apr16
16⅛	6½	Unit Paperbd	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
24¾	17	US & For Sec	9	19¾	19¼	19½	Apr16
100½	96½	US & For S pf (6)	1	97½	97½	97½	Apr 6
3⅝	2½	US Distrib	2	2½	2½	2½	Apr 6
34⅞	23⅛	US Freight (1¾e)	1	23½	23⅛	23½	
137	111	US Gypsum (2)	2	116½	116	116	— ½
23½	17	US Hoff Mach	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
70	55⅝	US Hoff M pf (2¾)	1	67½	67½	67½	Apr15
43⅝	37½	US Indus Alco	24	40⅞	39⅛	40¼	+1¼
15⅛	6¼	US Leather	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
22⅜	13¼	US Leather A	4	18¼	18	18	— ¼
112	83	US Lea pr pf (1¾k)	2	108	108	108	—4
72¼	59½	US Pipe (3)	2	61¼	61	61	
19⅜	13¼	US Real & Im	4	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
72⅜	44¼	US Rubber	19	62½	61⅞	62⅜	+ ⅛
118	97½	US Rubber 1 pf	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ¾
105	83¼	US Smelt R (4g)	1	92	92	92	Apr15
75⅜	69	US Smelt pf (3½)	1	69½	69½	69½	Apr16
126½	75	US Steel	69	111⅞	110¾	110⅞	— ½
150	139¾	US Steel pf (7)	1	143¾	143¾	143¾	— ⅛
136	129⅞	US Tobacco (5a)	2	130	130	130	Apr16
8⅛	5¾	Unit Strs A	2	6	6	6	
84½	78	Unit Strs pf	1	77½	77½	77½	— ½
9¼	7	Unit Stockyds (½)	1	7½	7½	7½	
86	69	Univ Leaf Tob (3)	*1	75½	75½	75½	Apr16
4⅞	2⅞	Util P & Lt A	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	
		—V—					
2⅜	1¾	Vadsco	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	
44⅝	39¾	Van Raalte (⅝g)	1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
39⅜	28¼	Vanadium	3	33¼	32½	32½	+ ¼
46½	42½	Vick Chem (2a)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	Apr16
12¾	7⅜	Va-Caro Chem	13	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
74⅜	54⅛	Va-C Chem 6% pf	6	65½	64½	65½	+ ½
135	127⅞	Virginian Ry pf (6)	*2	128½	127½	128½	Apr12
		—W—					
9⅛	3⅛	Wabash Ry	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
18⅜	9	Wabash pf A	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ½
19⅝	15½	Waldf Sys (1.20)	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
33	29	Walgreen (2)	2	31⅛	30¾	30¾	— ¼
18¾	11¼	Walworth	6	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
50⅜	35⅛	Ward Bak A	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	—1¼
10¾	6¾	Ward Bak B	7	8⅛	8	8	Apr16
99⅛	92	Ward Bk pf (1¾k)	1	92	92	92	Apr 7
18	13¾	Warner Pict	3	15	14⅞	15	
69½	61	Warner Pict pf	3	62½	62⅛	62½	Apr15
1¾	⅞	Warner-Quin	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12¼	6⅝	Warren Bros	12	10¾	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
35¼	24	Warren Br cv pf	6	30	29	30	Apr16
46	35½	Warren Fdy & P (1)	1	40½	40½	40½	— ⅛
38¼	30¼	Waukesha Mot (1)	1	30½	30½	30½	— ½
9¾	6¾	Webster Eisen	1	7	7	7	Apr12
56	46	Wess O & S (½a)	18	50⅝	50⅛	50½	Apr16
84½	80	Wess O&S pf (4)	2	82	82	82	Apr15
11¾	8⅞	West Mary	8	9¾	9¾	9¾	Apr16
23½	17½	West Mary 2 pf	4	19	18¾	19	Apr16
4¾	2½	West Pac	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Apr16
11¼	7¼	West Pac pf	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
83½	69	West Un Tel (3)	1	70½	70½	70½	
57¾	46½	Westingh Air (1)	2	48⅝	48½	48⅝	+ ⅞
167⅝	130¼	West El & M (1g)	11	139⅜	138¼	139¼	— ¼
30⅜	24⅛	Weston El In	4	26¼	25½	26¼	
27¼	22	Westvaco Chl (1)	6	22⅞	22½	22½	Apr16
34⅞	30⅜	Westvaco C pf (1½)	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	Apr15
65	38	Wheeling Stl	2	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ¼
110⅛	103	Wheel Stl pf (1k)	1	107	107	107	Apr15
33⅜	23¼	White Mot	1	28	28	28	+ ⅜
18⅞	15½	White Rk MS (1.40)	3	16½	16⅛	16½	Apr16
6¾	5½	White Sew Mach	6	5⅞	5¼	5¼	Apr16
46⅛	35¾	White Sew M pf	1	37	37	37	Apr16
6¼	4½	Wilcox O & G	4	5⅝	5½	5½	Apr16
12¼	8¾	Wilson & Co (½)	32	10⅛	10	10⅛	
91¾	79¾	Wilson $6 pf (6)	2	84	84	84	Apr16
65⅜	51¾	Woolworth (2.40)	4	52¼	52	52	— ⅛
47	34½	Worth P & M	4	39½	39	39	— ¼
100	77¾	Wor P&M pf B	4	90½	90⅛	90⅛	+ ¼
76	68½	Wrigley Jr (3a)	2	70	69¾	70	+ ¼
		—Y—Z—					
62½	49⅛	Yale & Towne (.60)	4	52¼	52¼	52¼	Apr16
37⅜	20⅛	Yell Trk & C	15	31⅜	31	31⅛	
46⅝	40	Young S & W (3)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	
101⅞	75½	Youngst S&T (¾g)	4	87¾	86⅞	86⅞	— ⅞
115	99½	Yngst S&T pf (5½)	2	99½	99½	99½	Apr12
40¼	31	Zenith Radio (1g)	10	36¼	35⅜	35¾	+ ⅝
9¼	6¾	Zonite Prod	8	6⅞	6¾	6¾	Apr16

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrant; (xw) without warrant.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Corporation Earnings

Annual

	1936 Net	1935 Net	Net per Com Sh 1936	Net per Com Sh 1935
Adams Royalty	*$100,258	$104,067	...	...
Aloe (S A) Co	164,894	155,728	$4.75	$4.42
Alpha Port Cement Co	‡1,020,993	‡*223,783	1.58	...
Amerada Corp	1,983,901	1,797,613	2.52	2.28
Amer Pneu Service Co	*139,458	*210,247	...	...
Can Marconi Co, Ltd	154,316	88,660	.03	.02
Chi & Nth Westn Ry Co	*9,388,038	*11,448,639	...	...
Coleman Lamp & Stove Co	390,212	314,496	3.90	3.15
Colgate-Palm-Peet Co	4,218,954	4,141,721	1.40	1.36
Collins & Aikman Corp	¶4,991,569	¶3,974,687	8.15	6.28
Cons Ming & Smeltg Co	6,953,158	4,306,559	§2.13	1.32
Container Corp	‡1,759,109	‡1,209,502	2.69	1.85
Contl Diamond Fiber Co	595,060	167,677	1.30	.37
Crowell Publishing Co	2,923,118	2,399,639	3.81	3.12
Dow Drug Co	100,634	85,042	.76	.60
Edwards Mfg Co	‖102,683	‖101,763	9.38	9.25
Essex Co	41,153	40,394	4.12	4.04
Fed'd Dept Stores, Inc	2,962,374	1,468,484	3.03	1.60
Frick-Reid Supply Corp	593,680	268,609	7.10	3.21
Gilchrist Co	♭217,281	♭104,228	1.88	.90
Hammermill Paper Co	495,980	559,894	1.46	1.78
Hodges Carpet Co	*117,889	44,006	...	4.40
Honokaa Sugar Co	309,200	282,549	3.09	2.83
Horder's, Inc	♭201,705	♭135,040	1.61	1.08
Hummell-Ross Fibre Corp	436,666	142,539	1.18	.30
Insp Cons Copper Co	353,722	*1,216,769	.30	...
Intl Hydro-Elec System	957,472	1,131,259	♮.54	♮.76
Kobacker Stores, Inc	♭351,876	♭205,772	3.73	1.90
Lazarus (F & R) Co	♭1,190,350	♭800,122	2.99	1.85
Lit Bros	920,790	429,321	.31	†4.36
Mass Util Assoc	1,470,741	1,441,865	...	...
McAndrews & Forbes	881,644	856,863	2.51	2.42
McGraw-Hill Pub Co	954,660	609,691	1.59	**1.05
Mid-Continent Petrol'm	4,777,578	2,417,175	2.57	1.31
New York Dock Co	*187,775	*1,258,288	...	...
No Westn Refrig Line Co	248,641	372,880	24.86	37.29
Nu-Enamel Corp	241,533	246,620	.81	1.23
Okonite Co	456,653	203,836	32.69	12.80
Pac Amer Fisheries, Inc	703,273	506,136	1.82	♮1.47
P & R Coal & Iron Corp	*3,908,974	*6,100,791	...	...
Ralston Steel Car Co	148,509	*66,637	7.39	...
Robertson (H H) Co	556,239	490,545	2.32	2.41
St Helens Pulp & Paper Co	286,122	155,828	1.43	.78
Shaeffer (W A) Pen Co	♭651,048	♭519,671	3.97	3.13
Standard Oil Co of Calif	23,310,223	18,594,300	1.78	1.42
Ter R R Asso of St Louis	150,308	155,318	4.56	4.71
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co	9,853,014	7,468,017	2.56	1.94
T-L Dayl't Pic Scrn Corp	287,028	164,291	.40	.23
United Bisc Co of Amer	1,180,766	895,498	2.39	1.74
U S Radiator Corp	♭81,850	♭*394,896	†1.94	...
Universal Cons Oil Co	239,561	*103,541	1.20	...
Westingh Elec & Mfg	‡16,708,349	‡13,389,338	6.27	5.02

First Quarter

	1937	1936	Net per Com Sh 1937	Net per Com Sh 1936
Barker Bros	$173,694	$67,814	$.72	$.15
City Auto Staminpg Co	44,242	116,646	.12	.31
Cleve Auto Machine Co	35,052	9,511	.09	†.55
Container Corp	626,970	179,303	.96	.27
Continental Bak'g Corp	††464,874	††520,315	1.16	1.30
Flintkote	¶¶193,585	¶¶35,298	.29	.05
General Finance Corp	138,742	83,587	.16	.12
Kimberly-Clark Corp	601,006	353,727	.93	.42
Lehn & Fink Prod Co	128,886	190,524	.32	.47
Libby-Owens-Ford Glass	2,020,985	1,996,967	.80	.79
Mathieson Alkali Works	477,051	289,692	.52	.30
McGraw-Hill Pub Co	316,126	197,016	.52	.35
Parker Rust-Proof Co	329,850	250,393	.76	.58
Rustless Iron & Stl Corp	171,012	54,019	.20	.07
Seaboard Commerc'l Corp	50,353	40,502	.45	.35
Underw'd-Elli't-Fish'r Co	1,405,432	828,661	1.92	1.17
Union Oil of Calif	2,200,000	400,000	.47	.09
U S Gypsum Co	1,411,622	436,617	1.06	.25
Van Raalte Co	258,868	223,350	1.76	1.49

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* Net loss. † Net per preferred share. ‡ Net for 12 months ended March 31, 1937, and preceding year. ¶ Net for year ended Feb. 27, 1937, and preceding year. § On present capitalization; net per share of old stock, $10.65. ‖ Net for 53 weeks ended Jan. 2, 1937, compared with 52 weeks ended Dec. 28, 1935. ♭Net for year ended Jan. 31, 1937, and previous year. ♮ On Class A stock. ** On smaller number of shares. †† Net for 13 weeks ended March 27, 1937, and like period of 1936. ¶¶ Net for 12 weeks ended March 27, 1937, and like 1936 period.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal Loans Firmer—Corporate Bonds Irregular—Curb Easy

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Britisher Finds Raw Cotton Leads All Farm Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHDALE, Eng.—Nine-tenths of the world's population clothes itself in cotton, although one-half is only partially clothed and 250,000,000 of the 120,000,000,000 inhabitants of the world wear practically no clothing at all, according to Mr. Norman S. Pearse, general secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations.

Mr. Pearse was speaking here of the potential demand for cotton goods which, he said, was almost unlimited, except by the prices demanded by the seller.

Started in India

India, he said, was undoubtedly the birthplace of cotton spinning and weaving, and it had been established that hand-spinning and hand-weaving of cotton flourished there at least 3000 years ago. As fine fabrics were produced on the handlooms of those days as could be turned out by the modern mill today.

In 1831, England had 10,000,000 spindles, 80,000 power looms and 220,000 hand looms. Twenty-five years later spindles in this country had increased to 28,000,000 and power looms to 298,000, with only a few thousand hand looms.

In 1790, Britain was consuming 70,000 bales of cotton per annum, the European Continent 75,000 and the United States only 5000.

Japan and India each started cotton spinning and weaving before the World War, but they had only a small industry, whereas today they had each over 10,000,000 spindles. China had 5,000,000, and several other countries had started within recent years, notably the Argentine, Egypt, Iran, and Australia.

There were, in fact, 51 countries occupied in cotton spinning, and it was estimated that there were 153,000,000 spindles consuming 24,000,000 or 25,000,000 bales of cotton per annum, valued at approximately £325,000,000.

Tops Metal Output

The world's trade in cotton alone exceeded in value the whole world's output of precious metals by 50 per cent. Even in 1935 the value of cotton yarn and cloth exported from England alone totaled £60,000,00, and the next commodity on the list—iron and steel—ran a poor second at £37,000,000.

Raw cotton, Mr. Pearse said, was the greatest and most important industrial raw material produced by agriculture and he saw cotton manufacturing as the core of the world's industrial problem because it employed more pople and more capital than any other industry, and it was the most important force in international commercial relations, because it constituted the biggest item and the most widely distributed.

At least 2,500,000 people in the world, Mr. Pearse claimed, were employed by the industry, and fully 4,500,000 in producing the raw material.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. day	Year ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	¾%
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1¼
Com paper			
Prime	¾	¾	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1
4-6 months	1½	1½	1
Bar silver	45¼c	45¼c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1 %
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@ 7/16%	½@ 7/16%	3/16@ ⅛%
60 days	⅝@ 9/16	⅝@ 9/16	3/16@ ⅛
90 days	⅝@ 9/16	⅝@ 9/16	3/16@ ⅛
4 months	⅝@ ⅝	¾@ ⅝	¼@ 3/16
5-6 months	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	⅜@ 5/16

London Quotations

3 mos bills	9/16@ ⅝	9/16@ ⅝	9/16
Short bills	9/16	9/16	9/16@ ⅝
Bar silver	20 11/16d	20 11/16d	20½d
Bar gold	141s 6½d	141s 2d	141s 5½d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	2	Paris	4
St. Louis	2	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	5
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.91¾	$4.91 13/16	$8.2397
Cables	4.91 13/16	4.92	8.2397
France—franc	.0447	.0446½	§
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1685	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2283	.2281	§
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4021	.4024	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5476	.5476	§
Sweden—krona	.2531	.2531	.4537
Norway—krone	.2470	.2467	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2191	.2192	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090½	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0360	§
Finland—finm'k	.0217	.0216½	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1930	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1898	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0447	.0445	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.3050	.3050	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0630	.0630	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5550‡	.5550‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2868	.2860	.8440
India—rupee	.3712	.3712	.6180
Java—florin	.5509	.5509	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3056	.3050	*
Shanghai—dol	.2986	.2987½	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5762½	.5762½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0012½	1.0009	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shaighai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	1.29¾	1.31	1.29	1.30⅞	+.01
July	1.18	1.20⅛	1.17⅝	1.19⅞	+.02
Sept.	1.15½	1.17⅜	1.14⅞	1.17⅜	+.02⅜
Corn					
May	1.22½	1.26¼	1.22½	1.25⅞	+.03⅜
July	1.14	1.17	1.13½	1.16¾	+.03¼
Oats					
May	.48⅝	.49	48	.48⅞	+.01
Rye					
May	1.09½	1.10¼	1.07¼	1.10½	+.02⅛

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
3 3¼s '43-45	105.13	105.13	105.13
1 3⅜s '43-47	105.23	105.23	105.23
1 3⅜s '41-43 March	105.26	105.26	105.26
4 3¼s '44-46	105.6	105.6	105.6
21 3¼s '46-49	103.24	103.24	103.24
116 3s '51-55	102.23	102.21	102.23
128 2⅞s '55-60	100.30	100.26	100.29
14 2¾s '45-47	101.25	101.25	101.21
1 2¾s '48-51	100.11	100.11	(100.11
26 2¾s '51-54	99.31	99.26	99.31
77 2¾s '56-59	99.29	99.26	99.29
35 2½s '49-53	97.27	97.20	97.27
Federal Farm Mortgage			
7 3s '47	102.2	102.2	102.2
7 3s '49	101.21	101.19	101.21
3 3¼s '64	102.24	102.24	102.18
Home Owners Loan			
11 3s 'A '52	101.12	101.12	101.12
103 2¾s '49	100.2	100.2	100.2
1 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4 Alleghany 5s '49	90½	90½	90¼
4 Alleghany 5s '50 st	64¾	64¾	64¾
6 Am IGC 5½s '49	106	106	106
3 Am T&T 5½s '43	112¾	112¾	112¾
7 Am T&T 3¼s '66	98	98	97¾
10 Am T&T 3¼s '61	98¼	98¼	98
10 Anaconda C 4½s '50	105	104⅝	105⅝
5 Ang C Nitra deb '37	38¾	38¾	38¾
1 Ar 4½s '39	102 27-32	102 27-32	102 27-32
5 Armstrong C 4s '50	103½	103½	103½
1 AT&SF 4s '95	108½	108½	108½
5 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	105	105	105
8 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	106	106	106
14 A C Line 1st 4s '52	100¼	100	100⅛
1 A C Line 4½s '64	94	94	94
2 B&O rfg 6s '95	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	112	112	112
5 B&O rfg 5s '95	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
10 B&O 5s '96 F	86½	86⅜	86½
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
13 B&O cv 4½s '60	77	76¾	76¾
2 B&O 4s '48	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 B&O 5s S W '50	103⅛	103	103
2 B&O 4s T C '59	92	92	92
7 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102¼	102⅛	102¼
38 Bklyn M T 4½s '66	93	92½	93
55 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106½	106¼	106¼
5 Buf R&P 4½s '57	86⅞	86½	86½
1 Can Sou 5s '62	114½	114½	114½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
2 Can Pac 5s '44	108	108	108
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
17 Can Pac 4s perp	95¾	95½	95¾
5 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Cen Ga Chat 4s '51	35	35	35
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87	73	73	73
2 Certain-td 5½s'48	87½	87½	87½
21 Chesap Corp 5s '47	138⅜	138	138⅜
22 Ches Corp 5s '44	121½	121⅜	121⅜
1 C & O 3½s '96 D	96	96	96
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96½	96½	96½
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	38½	38⅜	38½
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	36¾	36¾	36¾
2 Chic Gt West 4s '59	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
3 Chi I & L 6s '66	19	19	19
16 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
2 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	19½	19½	19½
1 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 C R I & P 4s '8	37	37	37
5 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	22¼	22¼	22¼
4 CT Hte & SE rfg5s '60	92½	92½	92½
3 C TH & SE inc 5s '60	82	82	82
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104½	104½	104½
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	102	102	102
9 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	100	100	10
5 Childs Co 5s '43	91	90	⅞91
6 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	99	99	99
12 CCC & St L 5s '63D	105 22-32	105 22-32	105 22-32
6 CCC&StL 4½s '77	97	96½	97
5 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
10 CCC&SL 4s '91 CWM	94	94	94
7 ClevUn Term 5s '73	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Colmbia G 5s '5 2May	102¾	101½	101½
2 Colmbia G 5s 1961	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Coml Cred 3¼s '51	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 Con Coal Del 5s '60	67	67	67
6 Con Edis 3¼s '46	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
39 Con Oil 3½s '51	102¼	102	102¼
3 Consum Pow 3½s '70	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
3 Del & Hud 4½s '71	91⅜	91¼	91¼
1 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	102½	102½	102½
1 El Auto Lite 4s '52	109½	109½	109½
2 Erie rfg 5s '57	82½	82⅜	82⅜
2 Erie rfg 5s '75	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	84	84	84
5 Erie cv 4s '53 A	85½	85½	85½
1 Fairbanks M 5s '56	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 Fed Lt&T '5s '42 st	102	102	102
1 Flt E Cst 5s '74 ct	15	15	15
3 Goodrich 4¼s '56	99⅝	99½	99½
4 Good T & R 5s '57	104½	104⅜	104⅜
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117	117	117
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	102½	102½	102½
13 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	107¼	106¾	107¼
10 Gulf M & N 5s '50	98½	98½	98½
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	97	97	97
2 Hoe & Co 1st2mtg '44	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
7 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	76½	76¼	76¼
11 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	32	31⅛	32
6 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	75½	75½	75½
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 563	81	81	81
26 Ill Steel 4½s '40	106⅞	106¾	106¾
5 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	102½	102½	102½
31 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	78	77½	78
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	14	14	14
5 Interlake Iron 5s '51	102	102	102
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	76¼	76¼	76¼
6 Int Hydro El 6s '44	80¾	80½	80½
2 Int Paper 6s '55	100½	100½	100½
11 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	83½	83½	83½
2 Int T&T 4½s '52	67½	67½	67½
2 Int T&T 5s '55	71¾	71¼	71¾
10 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	8	8	8
3 Jones & Lgh St 4½s'61	101¾	101¾	101¾
12 K C South 3s '50	87	87	87
4 Lac Gas 5½s '58	60	60	60
5 Lac Gas 5s '39	94	94	94
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	68	67⅞	68
7 Lorillard Co 5s '51	117½	117½	117½
6 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	95½	95½	95½
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Louis & N 4s 40	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
12 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	91⅞	91½	19⅞
4 Maine Cen 4½s '60	81½	81½	81½
6 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	105	105	105
5 Mich Cen 3½s '52	105	105	105
5 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	103	103	103
4 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	38¼	38¼	38¼
2 MSP&SSM gtd5 s'8 3	27¾	27¾	27¾
3 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	70	70	70
4 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	88¼	88¼	88¼
2 Mo Pac 5½s '49	16¾	16¾	16¾
23 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	19⅝	19⅜	19½
5 Mob & O Montg 5s '47	48	47⅞	48
6 Mor & Essex 5s '55	99½	99½	99½
3 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	87	86¾	86¾
1 Mutual Un Tel 5s '41	106½	106½	106½
5 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	104¼	103⅞	103⅞
1 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	103¾	103¾	103¾
12Natl Steel 4s '65	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
1 New Eng T&T 5s '52	119	119	119
2 NJ Pow&Lt 4½s '60	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 N O GtNor 5s '83	93	93	93
1 NOrl Term 4s '53	94	94	94
2 NOrl & NE 4½s '52	79¼	79¼	79¼
28 NO T&M 5½s '54	61¾	61½	61¾
49 NYC cv 6s '44	122½	121½	122½
12 NYC rfg 5s 2013	98¾	97½	98¾
8 NYC 4½s 2013 A	91¼	91¼	91¼
8 NYC cn 4s '98	97½	97¼	97½
73 NYC 3¼s '52 wi	106½	106⅜	106½
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	56	56	56
7 NYC 3¾s '46	101½	101½	101½
6 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	91	91	91
6 NYC&HR 3½s '97	96¾	96⅜	96¾
13 NYC Lt Sh 3½s '98	90¼	90¼	90¼
6 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	90	90	90
17 NY G El H&P 5s '48	119¼	118¾	119¼
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	45¼	45¼	45¼
1 NY O & W gen4s'55	22¾	22¾	22¾
2 NY Tel 4½s'39	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	101	101	101
1 Norf & W 4s '96	113½	113½	113½
10 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	103	103	103
8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	98⅞	98¼	98¼
10 Nor Pac 4s '97	104⅜	104	104
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	75	74½	75
15 Ohio Ed 4s '65	103	102¾	103
1 Oh Pub Svc 7½s '46	111½	111½	111½
2 Or-Was RR&N 4s '61	104¾	104⅝	104¾
4 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 Para Pict 6s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Parmelee T 6s '44	73¼	73	73
6 Penn Gl S 4½s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
16 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105¼	105	105¼
1 Pen Co 4s '52 E	104½	104½	104½
5 Pen RR gen 5s '68	115½	115½	115½
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	105¼	105¼	105¼
9 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
14 Pen RR 4½s 'deb '70	101½	101½	101½
22 Pen RR 3¾s '70	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
46 Pen RR 3¼s '52	107	106¾	107
3 Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	118	118	118
10 Pere Marq 4s '56	96½	96½	96½
3 Phila Co 5s '67	105	104½	105
2 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	15⅜	15¼	15¼
3 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	33½	33	33½
7 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	63½	63	63½
18 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	30½	30⅛	30¼
10 Potomac El P 3¼s '66	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Pure Oil 4¼s 50 ww	122½	122½	122½
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	98½	98½	98½
1 Radio Keith 6s '41	121⅛	121½	121½
9 Rem Rand 4¼s '54	106	105½	106
11 Repub Steel 5½s '54	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞
5 Republic Steel 4½s '61	97½	97½	97½
3 Repub Steel 4½s '56	98	97⅝	97⅝
9 Repub Steel 4½s '50	187⅛	186½	187⅛
2 Roi Gr W clt 4s '49	44¾	44¾	44¾
1 R I Ark & La 4½s '34	22	22	22
11 St Jo Ry LH&P 5s '37	99½	99 14-32	99½
8 St L S F 4½s '78	29	29	29
10 ST L S F 4½s '78ctf st	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 St L S F 4s '50A ct	26¼	26¼	26¼
5 St L SW 2nd 4s '89	68¾	68¾	68¾
1 SaultP Un Dept 5s '72	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
7 San Diego G&E 4s '65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 Seab A L cn 6s '45	20	19¾	20
4 Shell Un 3½s '51	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Socony Vac O 3½s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 So Bell T & T 5s '41	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Sou Pac 4½s '68	90½	90⅜	90½
7 Sou Pac 4½s '81	90¼	90	90
9 So Pac 4½s '69	90	89¾	90
9 So Pac 4½s '69	90	89¾	90
6 So Pac rfg 4s '55	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
13 So Pac clt 4s '49	94½	94½	94½
1 So Pac 3¾s '46	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
7 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	96½	96½	96½
1 South Ry 6½s '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
20 South Ry cn 5s '94	107¼	1006¾	106¾
6 South Ry gen 4s '56	81	80¾	80¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
6 Staley Mfg 4s '46	104½	104¼	104½
8 Stand O NJ 3s '61	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
1 T C I & RR 5s '51	117	117	117
3 Texark Ft Sm5½s '50	105½	105½	105½
8 Tex Corp 3½s '51	101⅝	101½	101½
3 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	102½	102½	102½
56 Third Ave aj 5s '60	34½	33⅜	34½
1 Third Ave 4s '60	62½	62½	62½
2 Un El Lt & P 5s '57	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6 Un Pac 3½s '71	94¼	93¾	93¾
5 Unit Drug 5s '53	100½	100	100½
1 US Rub 5s '47	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Utah P&L 5s '44	103	103	103
5 Util P&L 5½s '47	58¾	58¾	58¾
4 Util P&L 5s '59	58	58	58
2 Va El & Pw 4s '55A	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Wabash 1st 5s '39	100½	100½	100½
3 Warner Bros 6s '39	97½	97¼	97¼
6 West Md 5½s '77 A	107	106¼	106¼
13 West Md 4s '52	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
20 West Pac 5s '46 as	35¼	35	35
8 Western Un 5s '51	104	104	104
1 West Un 4½s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Western Un 5s '60	103⅛	103	103
5 Wick-Sp 1st 7s '35ct	40	40	40
1 Wilkesb & E 5s '42	39	39	39
5 Wilson & Co 4s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
6 Youngst S&T 4s '61	100½	100¼	100¼
7 Youngst S&T 3½s '51	141	140	140
7 Abitibi P&B 5s '53	107¼	106¾	107
4 Antioquia 7s '45 D	15¼	15⅛	15¼
9 Antwerp 5s '58	101	101	101
4 Argentine 4½s '71	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Argentine 6s '57 A	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Arg 6s '59 Jun	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Arg 6s '59 Oct	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
11 Arg 6s 1960 May	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
7 Arg 6s 1960 Sept	101 14-32	101 13-32	101 13-32
6 Arg 6s 1960 Oct	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2 Arg 6s 1961 Feb	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3 Arg 6s 1961 May	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 Australia 5s '57	105½	105½	105½
9 Australia 4½s '56	101⅜	100¾	100¾
1 Belgium 6½s '49	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Belgium 6s '55	109	109	109
1 Berlin City 6½s '50	19½	19½	19½
1 Brazil 8s '41	50½	50½	50½
14 Brazil 6½s '26-57	39¾	39⅝	39¾
3 Brazil 6½s '27-57	39½	39⅜	39½
5 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	41	41	41
1 Buenos A 2d 6s'60 Apr	101½	101½	101½
4 Buen A 4⅛s 4⅜s '77	76¾	76¾	76⅝
1 B A 4¼s 4½s Aug '76	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 B A 4⅜s 4⅝s Apr '76	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
2 Bulgaria 7½s '68	27¼	27¼	27¼
2 Canada 5s '52	112½	112½	112½
1 Canada 4s '60	106x	106x	106x
4 Canada 3¼s '61	98½	98½	98½
1 Chiue Mtg Bk 6s '61	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Chiue 6s '90	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan	21½	21½	21½
2 Chile 6s '63	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
1 Chilean Mun 7s '60	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1 Chin Gov Ry 5s '51	67⅛	½67⅛	67⅛
2 Copenhag '5s 552	97⅜	97⅜	97¼
2 Cordoba City 7s '57 st	80	80	80
12 Cuba 5½s '45	66¼	66¼	65⅜
1 Czecho 8s '52	104	104	194
6 Denmark 6s '42	105	105	105
6 Denmark 5½s '55	101	101	101
11 Denmark 4½s '62	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
27 Ger Gov Intl 5½s '65	24	24	24
10 GtConELJp 7s '44	93	93	93
2 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	75	74⅞	75
12 Japan 6½s '54	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
6 Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	39½	39⅜	39½
5 Milan City 6½s '52	74¼	74	74¼
1 Minas Ger 6½s '58	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
1 Minas Ger 6½s '59	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
1 Nord Ry 6½s '50	107	107	107
3 Norway 4½s '56	102¼	102⅛	102¼
12 Norway 4s '63	95½	95½	95½
3 Nor Hyd El 5½s '57	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Oslo City 4½s '55	98	98	98
1 Par-Orl RR5 ½s '68	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5 Pernambuco 7s '47	27	27	27
5 Peru 1st 6s '60	21½	21½	21½
Peru 2nd 6s 1961	21½	21½	21½
6 Porto Aleg 8s '61	29½	29½	29½
7 Porto Aleg 7½s '66	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Prague 7½s '52	97	97	97
2 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
6 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	27⅝	27½	27⅝
1 Salvador 8s '48 ct	76	76	76
6 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	93	92⅞	93
2 Tokyo City 5½s '61	75½	75½	75½
18 Tokyo ElL t 6s '53	78	⅞78½	78½
3 Ujigawa El P 7s '45	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1 Un Stl Wk 6½s '51C	25¼	25¼	25¼
10 Uruguay 6s '60	67½	67½	67½
26 Uruguay 6s '64	67½	67½	67½
1 Yokohama 6s '61	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 2,983,000; previous day, 9,451,000; week ago, 6,072,000; year ago, 5,375000; two years ago, 6,199,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,220,355,000; year ago, 1,276,587,000; two years ago, 1,043,308,000.

xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Sat	Fri
Advances	177	203
Declines	271	445
Unchanged	177	185
Total issues	625	833

Canada's Foreign Trade at Highest Value Since 1930

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's trade for the fiscal year ending March 31 reached the highest value since 1930, according to figures issued by Revenue Minister J. L. Ilsley here. Last year's total was $1,733,050,567, while the figure for the fiscal year was $2.393,211,652.

The lowest point reached was 1933 when the combined efforts and exports of Canada were valued at only $886,985,126, or approximately 50 per cent of last year's trade.

For the 1936-37 fiscal year domestic exports amounted in value to $1,061,181,906, and imports to $671,868,661. In each case the advance over the previous year was substantial, $212,151,489 in the exports and $109,165,572 in the exports.

In the preceding 1935-36 fiscal year total trade amounted to $1,411,733,506.

During March total trade amounted to $159,309,653, divided between $88,326,529 exports and $70,983,124 imports. This compared with $126,110,593 for the March total of 1936, when exports were valued at $73,445,474 and imports at $52,665,119.

Reflecting the increased trade, customs and excise revenue for the last fiscal year increased by $47,498,536 to $274,344,563. In March the revenues were $23,408,162, an increase of $6,227,209 over March, 1936.

The year's income tax revenue totaled $102,365,241, which figure was up $19,655,438 over the previous year.

Livestock Market Slow and Irregular; Hogs and Lambs Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Killers switched to yearlings and light steers this week, but neglected medium weight and weighty bullocks unless the latter were prime. And only a few loads of prime cattle showed up, this leaving most steers scaling 1200 pounds upward to settle back 25c or more on one of the slowest and most uneven markets in years.

Prime weighty bullocks uncovered a new top in seven years at $16.60, but there was only one other load at $16.40, after which best weighty steers available stopped at $15.50. Both hogs and lambs gained price ground, hogs closing unevenly steady to 25c higher, while lambs gained 25-50c, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Prime yearling steers topped at $15.50, but it was significant that few light cattle sold above $13, and load after load turned at $9.75-$11.50. Meanwhile, comparable weighty steers sold at $10.50-$12.50, or even $13. This indicates why killers turned to light cattle—simply the means of shaving costs in the beef.

Liquidation due to higher feed costs continued to feature the hog run; and when receipts became burdensome the top sank to $10.50, lowest of the year. There was a comeback which sent the closing top to $10.25, most 200-320-pound butchers finishing the week at $10-$10.20. Medium grade hogs, forced in by feed conditions, selling 25-75c under finished offerings of comparable weights; packing sows closed at $9.40-9.65.

Fed lambs are running out. Wooled Colorados closed at $12.85, and clippers sold up to $11.25. Upward of 200,000 inter-mountain feedlot lambs are yet to run. Springers everywhere have been delayed by a late spring season, this condition being general from Virginia to California.

Most fed wooled lambs closed at $12.25-$12.75, with clippers at $11 down.

Work in Nondurable Industries Rises To About the 1929 Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of February of this year employment in nondurable goods manufacturing industries was about the 1929 level, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. Weekly earnings and total pay rolls in these industries in the same month were from 8 per cent to 9 per cent below the figures for 1929.

In durable goods manufacturing industries, employment in February was about 10 per cent below the monthly average for 1929. Weekly earnings in these industries stood at 5.4 per cent, and total pay rolls at 15 per cent below the 1929 monthly average.

While the durable goods industries are still further below the 1929 levels than those manufacturing nondurable goods, the former have made a considerably greater recovery from the low point of the depression. The indexes of employment and earnings in the durable goods industries, at the bottom of the depression, reached levels far below those of nondurable goods manufacturing.

States Get Most From Gasoline Tax; Huge Amounts Are Diverted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In all but 15 states the gasoline tax has become the largest source of state revenue and in three of those motor vehicle license fees are the only large item of income and the two combined constitute the largest source of revenue in all but a few of the 48 states, according to "Borrowing for Highways," by Dr. Edna Trull, in a study published by Dun & Bradstreet.

The report states that no uniform policy of state highway borrowing has been followed. This is shown by the fact that 16 states have no highway debt, 14 have highway debts of less than $10 per capita, while Louisiana and West Virginia have debts of more than $40 per capita and Arkansas more than $70.

The depression brought more state borrowing for emergency purposes, but less for highways, says the survey. Of a total state debt of $3,080,191,474 in 1936, however, highway bonds represented $1,307,469,703, and the states were servicing, in addition about $310,000,000 of highway debt incurred by local jurisdictions.

Judicious borrowing for good roads is advocated by the study but warns against the mortgaging of future revenues to the extent that maintenance, replacement and new construction will be curtailed and state credit impaired.

In the last few years hundreds of millions of dollars of highway revenues have been diverted to nonhighway purposes, the study points out, including such diversions as the servicing of bonds issued to cover deficits in State budgets. While New York, for example, has the largest income from gasoline and motor-vehicle taxes of all the states, its State Highway Department in 1935 ranked only tenth among the states in the amount of current receipts available for state highways.

"While limited diversion may be condoned as a temporary expedient in a period of serious emergency," Dr. Trull concludes, "once a crisis is past the revenues accruing from gasoline and motor-vehicle taxes should be expended on the creation of a highway system worthy of the name."

Nash Kelvinator Earnings Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Nash Kelvinator Corporation reported combined earnings of $709,563 for three months ended Feb. 28, covering the entire period for the Nash motors division, and January and February for the Kelvinator division. Combined earnings of the two divisions for the same period of previous year, the company stated, would have been $65,731.

Provident Mutual Life Gains

PHILADELPHIA—New paid life insurance of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia for the first quarter of 1937, amounted to $20,235,000, an increase of $4,003,000 or 24.7 per cent over the corresponding period of 1936, according to a statement made by M. A. Linton, president of the company. Of this gain almost $2,000,000 was recorded during March.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
25	Acme Wire vtc (2)	50	50	50
300	Aero Sup Mfg B	5	4⅞	4⅞
300	Agfa Ansco	30¼	29½	30¼
100	Ainsworth (¼g)	17	17	17
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	77¼	77¼	77¼
100	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	69	69	69
100	Alum Ltd	119	119	119
600	Am Box Board (½g)	24¼	24	24¼
1200	Am Cyan B (.60)	31	30½	31
100	Am & For P war	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Am Gas & El (1.40)	36¼	36¼	36¼
225	Am G&E pf (6)	111	110¾	111
100	Am Gen	10½	10½	10½
50	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	33¾	33¾	33¾
200	Am Lt & T (1.20a)	19¾	19¾	19¾
175	Am Mfg	45	45	45
200	Am Maracaibo	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1900	Am Sup Power	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Ang Wupp (.20a)	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
30	Appal El P pf (7)	106	106	106
200	Arctur Rad Tube	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Ark Nat Gas	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2700	Ark Nat Gas A	9⅜	9¼	9¼
1000	Ark Nat Gas pf	9⅛	9	9⅛
200	Ashland Oil & R (.40)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
400	As G & El A	3¼	3¼	3¼
1100	As G & El war	5-32	5-32	5-32
100	Atlas Corp war	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	Atlas Ply (¾g)	25½	25¼	25¼
400	Austin Silver M	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
100	Automat Prod	7¾	7¾	7¾
400	Babcock & Wil (2g)	128¾	127	127
1000	Baldwni Bond rts	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Bardstown Dis	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
500	Bellanca Airc	7½	7⅛	7⅛
800	Berk & Gay Furn	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
3000	Berk & Gay F war	1½	1⅜	1⅜
200	Bliss E W	20	20	20
200	Blue Ridge (.15g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Blue Rid cv pf (3h)	45¾	45½	45¾
100	Blumenthal (S)	32	32	32
300	Bridgpt Mach (¼g)	19	19	19
400	Breeze Corp	11⅝	11½	1⅝
200	Brown Co pf	80⅝	80½	80½
100	Brown F & W (.15g)	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Burry Biscuit	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
10	Can Hydro El 1st pf	77¾	77¾	77¾
100	Can Ind Alc A	6½	6½	6½
400	Can Marc Wire	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4700	Carib Syn	2⅜	2	2¼
500	Carnegie Met	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
6100	Carrier Corp	53	49	52⅛
100	Carter (J W) (.20g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
200	Catalin Am	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
300	Cen & Sw Ut	4	4	4
100	Cen P&L2pf (.06¼k)	90¼	89½	90¼
400	Cen St El	1½	1½	1½
300	Centrif Pi (.40)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Chesebro (4a)	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛
300	Chief Cons	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	Childs pf	92½	92½	92½
6000	Cities Service	4	3¾	3⅞
300	Cit Serv pf	51	50½	51
900	Claude Neon Lts	3⅛	3	3⅛
100	Colon Develop	6½	6½	6½
100	Colo Fuel & I war	19¼	19¼	19¼
25	Colum G&E pf (5)	77	77	77
200	Colum O & G	9	8⅞	8⅞
200	Comwlth Edis (5)	112½	112	112
300	Comlwth & So war	¼	¼	¼
50	Comm Pw & Lt 1pf	49	49	49
100	Comm P Svc (1a)	29¼	29¼	29¼
200	Cons Airc	27	26¾	27
500	Cons Cop Min	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Cons G&E B (3.60)	75	75	75
100	Cons Mng & S (2e)	80½	80¼	80½
100	Cons Ret Strs	9	9	9
900	Cons Stl Corp	14	14	13⅞
400	Cooper-Bess	27¼	26¾	27
100	Coop-Bess pf	56	56	56
400	Cord Corp	4¼	4¼	4¼
251	Courtaulds (.251g)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
700	Creole Pet (½e)	33¼	33¼	33
500	Croft Brewing	⅞	13/16	⅞
200	Crown C Pet	2	2	2
100	Crown Drug (.20g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
19000	Cusi Mex	⅜	5/16	5/16
200	Dayton Rub	26¾	26¾	26¾
100	Dejay Strs (.80a)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1900	Derby Oil	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
75	Derby Oil pf	86	86	85½
100	Detroit Gasket (1)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
600	Det Mich Stove	7	7	6½
100	Det Paper Pr (¼)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Domin St & Coal	20¼	20¼	19⅞
25	Douglas Shoe pf	45	45	45
60	Draper Corp (2.40a)	81¼	81¼	81¼
200	Eagle Pich Ld (.10g)	21¾	21¾	21½
350	East G&F 6 pf (3)	46½	46½	45½
75	E G&F pr pf (4½)	65	65	65
100	East Mall Iron	22	21	22
100	East Sta Corp	5	5	5
200	Eisler Elec (3%f)	3	3	3
2000	El Bond & Sh	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞
100	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	75½	75½	75½
100	El Bo & Sh 5s pf (5)	68½	68½	68½
200	Electrol Inc vtc	4⅛	4	4
100	Emp Power (½k)	31	30⅞	30⅞
100	Equity Corp	2¼	2¼	2¼
600	Europ El deb rts	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Evans Wallo	2	1⅞	1⅞
200	Ex-cello A&T (.20g)	24¼	24⅛	24⅛
500	Fairchild Av	6½	6⅜	6⅜
100	Falstaff Brew	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
10	Fire As Phil (2a)	75¼	75¼	75¼
200	Fisk Rub	16	15⅞	16
25	Fisk Rub pf (6)	85	85	85
50	Fla P&L 7pf	45	45	45
400	Ford M Can A (1)	23½	23¼	23¼
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.181e)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100	Frankl Ray	12	12	12
100	Froedtert G	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	Gen Firepfg (¼g)	20½	20½	20½
100	Gen Invest	1½	1½	1½
100	Gen Tel (¼g)	19½	19½	19½
300	Gen T & Rub	34	33½	34
500	Glen Alden (1½e)	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛
200	Gorh Mfg vtc (1a)	25	24½	25
600	Grand Nat Films	2⅞	2¾	2¾
100	Grand Rap V (1)	16	16	16
100	Gray Tel P S (1)	16	16	16
20	Ge Atl & P nv (6a)	105½	105½	105½
100	Greenf T & D	14½	14½	14½
1300	Gulf Oil (¼g)	59⅞	59½	59½
100	Hall Lamp (.40e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Haloid (1)	18½	18½	18½
100	Harvard Brew	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Hat Corp AmB (.40g)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
100	Hazeltine (&g)	16	16	16
500	Hecla Min (.455g)	18⅝	18⅛	18¼
200	Heyden Chem (2)	42⅞	42¾	42⅞
600	Holling Gold (.65a)	12⅝	12¼	12¼
25	Horn & Hard (2)	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
1700	Hud Bay M&S (1)	31½	30¾	30¾
500	Humble Oil (⅜g)	82	81¾	81¾
100	Hygrade Fd	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
150	Ill P & L $6 pf	57⅜	57	57⅜
100	Ill P & L 6% pf	57	57	57
500	Imp Oil Can (½a)	22	22	22
10	Ind Svc 7 pf	27	27	27
100	Ind Pipe Line (.30g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Int Holding	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Int Hyd-El war	1	1	1
300	Inter Prod	7¼	7	7¼
100	Inter Util B	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Inters Pw Del pf	13	13	13
100	Ital Superpow A	1	1	1
100	Jacobs Co (1)	16¼	16¼	16¼
100	Jones & Lau Stl	115¾	115¾	115¾
200	Kan City P S vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Kan City PS vtc pf A	3	3	3
2300	Kingston Prod (.40)	6¼	6⅛	6¼
700	Lake Shore (M4)	50¼	49	49⅞
100	Kirby Pet	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
200	Lakey Fdy & M	6¼	6¼	6¼
1500	Lehigh C&N (.30a)	9⅝	9½	9½
100	Leonard Oil	1½	1½	1½
400	Lockheed Airc	13⅛	13	13⅛
100	Lone Star Gas (.20g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
300	Long Is Lt	4½	4½	4½
.90	Long Is L pf (7)	84	82½	82½
1400	Louis L&E (.40)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
100	McCord Rad B	9	9	9
700	McWill Dredge (2)	33	32¼	32¼
100	Mapes Cons (2)	23½	23½	23½
200	Marion St Shov	17	17	17
300	Massey Harris	12⅞	12⅜	12¾
.50	May Hos pf ww (4)	55¼	55¼	55¼
.25	Memphis P&L pf (7)	73	73	73
100	Merritt-C & S	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1300	Mesabi Iron	1⅛	1	1
1900	Mich Mumper	2¾	2½	2¾
100	Michigan G&O	9¼	9¼	9¼
2000	Mining Corp Can	3¼	3¼	3¼
.50	Minn Min & M (.40g)	35¾	35¾	35¾
500	Mock J oeh (.15g)	15½	15¼	15½
300	Molybdenum	10¼	10⅛	10¼
100	Monroe Loan A (.32)	3½	3½	3½
200	Nat Bellas Hess	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	Nat Fuel G (1)	16½	16¼	16¼
100	Nat Gypsm A	74½	74½	74½
300	Nat Leather	1	1	1
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	78½	78½	78½
300	Nat Rub Mch	18	18	18
100	Nat Service pf	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Nat Sug Ref (2)	25¾	25¾	25¾
100	Nat Un Rad	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Nehi Corp	50¾	50¾	50¾
50	Neisner Br pf (7)	114¼	114¼	114¼
100	Nevada Cal El	12¼	12¼	12¼
50	NJ Zinc (2a)	83	83	83
100	NY Merchand (.80)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
5300	NY Steam	28¾	24⅞	28½
150	NY Tel pf (6½)	117¾	117	117
400	Niag Hud Pow	13	12¾	12¾
100	Niag Hud 1 pf	90	90	90
200	Niles-Bem-P (½g)	45	44	44
2000	Nipissing Mns (¼g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Noma Elec (.40g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
50	Nor Am L&P pf	55¾	55¾	55¾
100	Nor Am Ray A (½g)	49	49	49
100	Nor Am Ray B (½g)	49¼	49¼	49¼
20	Nor Ind PS 6pf (¾)	84	84	84
100	Nor St P A	27½	27½	27½
200	No'west Eng (½g)	33	33	33
10	Pub Svc pf A (7)	105	105	105
100	Oilstocks (.40a)	13½	13½	13½
300	Okla Nat Gas	12¼	12	12¼
75	Okla NatG cvpf (2)	102	100	100
300	Oldetyme Dist	4⅝	4½	4⅝
50	Pac Tin Spec (2a)	43	43	43
1900	Pennroad (¼e)	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
30	Pa P&L27 pf (7)	105 5	104¾	104¾
100	Pa Wat & Pow (4)	80	80	80
100	Pierce Govern (.15g)	29	29	29
200	Pioneer Gold (.40)	5	4⅞	5
200	Pitts Porg	23¾	23⅝	23⅝
200	Pitts Pl Gl (1g)	133½	132½	133½
300	Plough (1.20)	17¼	17	17¼
200	Potrero Sugar	3½	3½	3½
100	Powdrell & Alex(.60)	11¾	11¾	11¾
1100	Premier Gld (.12a)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Pruden Inv	13¼	13¼	13¼
40	P S Ind $3 pf	33¼	33¼	33¼
100	Pug Sd P 6 pf	40	39½	40
100	Pyrene	12	12	12
10	Quaker Oats(5)	114	114	114
300	Rainbow Lum B	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Red Bank Oil	15	15	15
1700	Reiter-Post	1⅝	1½	1½
100	Rince El & En (¼g)	25	25	25
100	Reybarn Inc	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Reynolds Inv	2	2	2
400	Root Pet (1)	8¼	8	8¼
200	Rustless I & S	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
700	St Anth Gold	¼	¼	¼
400	St LawrenceLtd	14¼	13½	13½
1000	St Regis Pap	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
100	Schiff Co (3)	41	41	41
300	Segal Lock	3	3	3
100	Seiberling Rub	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
250	Selby Shoe (2)	28	28	28
500	Selected Indus	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Seton Leather	10	10	10
100	Seversky Airc	5	5	5
800	Shattuck Denn	20¼	19⅝	19⅝
100	Simmons Hdw & P	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Sonotone	1¾	1⅝	1¾
100	Sou Union Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
5800	South Roy (.10g)	11¼	10⅞	11⅛
200	Stand Brew	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Stand Dredg	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
50	Stand Inv pf	54	54	54
100	St Oil Ky (1)	20	20	20
600	St Pow & Lt	4½	4½	4½
100	Stand Prod (½g)	19¼	19¼	19¼
300	Stand St Sp (2½e)	30¾	30	30
500	Starrett Corp vtc	8⅛	8	8⅛
400	Sterl Alum Pr	11	10⅞	11
200	Sterling Inc (.20)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Sterling Brew	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Stroock & Co (2)	26¾	26⅝	26¾
1000	Stutz Mot Am	¾	¾	¾
100	Sullivan Mach	21¾	21¾	21¾
800	Sunray Oil (.05g)	4¾	4⅝	4¾
900	Sunshine Mng (3)	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞
50	Swiss Tm El pf	113½	113½	113½
200	Taggart	14½	14⅜	14⅜
100	Tampa El (2.24)	37	37	37
2000	Tastyeast A	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Technicolor	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
1400	Tech-Hugh G (.40a)	5	5	5
75	Thew Shovel	63½	63½	63½
100	Tilo Roof	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
10	Toledo Ed 6 pf (6)	101	101	101
10	Toledo Ed 7 pf (7)	110¼	110¼	110¼
200	Tonopah Belm	¼	¼	¼
800	Trans-Lux (.20)	4⅝	4½	4½
200	Transwestern Oil	13⅜	13¼	13¼
600	Tubize Chat	30⅜	29½	30⅜
1000	Tubize Chat A (1g)	85	79½	85
1500	Unit Gas	11⅜	11⅛	11¼
1000	Unit Lt & Pow A	7	6⅞	7
100	Unit Lt&P cv pf	51½	51½	51½
100	Unit Molasses (.115g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
25	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	88½	88½	88½
300	US Foil B (1)	15	15	15
100	US Lines pf	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
400	US Rub Recl	8¾	8½	8½
100	Unit Verde Ext	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
900	Unit Wall Paper	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
50	Univ Insur (1)	17¼	17¼	17¼
25	Utah P&L pf (⅞k)	70	70	70
200	Util Pow & Lt	13/16	¾	13/16
250	Util P&L pf	19¾	19½	19¾
500	Utility & Ind	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Util ⅝ Ind pf	4	4	4
100	Van N Mch T (.40g)	31½	31½	31½
2500	Venezuel Pet	2	1⅞	2
500	Wentworth Mfg	7⅛	7⅛	7
100	West Air Exp	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100	Wil-Low Caf	¾	¾	¾
600	Wolverine Port Cem	5½	5½	5⅜
100	Wolverine T (.20g)	16⅛	16⅛	16
100	Woodley Pet (.40)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
100	Woolwth Ltd (.41g)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
500	Wright Harg (.40a)	7	6⅞	7
100	Young S Door (½g)	72	72	72
100	Yukon Gold	3¼	3¼	3¼

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
2 Ala Pow 5s '68	92¾	92¾	92¾
2 Ala Pow 5s '46	103½	103½	103½
6 Ala Pow 4½s '67	85¾	85½	85¾
2 Alumin Co 5s '52	106	106	105¾
4 Am P&L 6s 2016	96	96	96
5 Am Roll M 5s '48	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
9 Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	99½	98⅞	99½
3 Ark P&L 5s '56	97¾	97¾	97¾
4 As Elec 4½s '53	58	57½	58
1 As G&E 5s '50	55	55	55
1 As G&E 5s '68	52	52	52
2 As G & E 4½s '48	55	55	55
1 As G & E 4½s '49C	52⅞	52⅞5	2⅞
1 As T&T 5½s '55 A	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
16 Baldw L 6s '38 xw stp	200	196	198
12 Bell T Can 5s '55 A	112½	112⅜	112⅜
3 Bell T Can 5s '57 B	116	116	116
1 Beth St 6s '98	135	135	135
4 Birm El 4½s '68	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Birming Gas 5s '59	76¼	76¼	76¼
1 Bflo G El 5s '56 A	105	105	105
2 Bo G Elfl 5s '39	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Cen Ill P S 5s '68 G	101¾	101¾	101¾
15 Cen Ill PS 4½s '67 F	97½	97¼	97½
1 Cen Oh L&P 5s '50	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Cen P & L 5s '56	93	92½	92½
6 Cen Pow 5s '57 D	85	80	80
3 Cen St El 5s '48	59½	59½	59½
2 Cen St P&L 5½s '53	64¾	64	64
1 C & Ill M Ry 4½s '56A	94	94	94
1 Chi Pn Tool 5½s '42	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Chi Ry cod 5s '27	73½	73½	73½
3 Cities Ser 5s '50	72⅞	72¾	72⅞
4 Cit S Gas 5½s'4 2	101	100¾	101
3 Cit S P & L 5½s '49	69	69	69
2 Cit S Pow45½s '52	69¾	69⅝	69⅝
2 Comwl Ed 5s '53 A	112½	112½	112½
1 Comw'l Ed 4½s '57D	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
10 Comwl Ed 4s '81 F	104⅝	104⅝	104½
1 CommunP &L 5s '57	78¼	78¼	78¼
6 Com Pub Svc 5s '60A	97¼	97	97¼
2 Con Gas Ut 6s '43 St	83½	83½	83½
3 Cont G&E 5s'58A	90	90	90
1 Crucible St 5s '40	103	103	103
2 Del El Pow 5½s '59	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
9 Det C Gas 6s '47 A	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
6 Det C Gas 5s '50 B	105	104¼	105
2 Det Int Br 6½s '52	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Dix Gulf G 6½s 37	101	101	101
15 East G&F 4s 56 A	88	87½	88
8 Elec P&L 5s 2030	85	85	85
7 Empire Dis E 5s 52	98	98	98
17 Emp O & R 5½s 42	89⅞	89¼	89¾
9 Fed Water 5½s 54	85	84¾	84¾
3 Fstone Cot M 5s 48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Fstone Tire 5s 42	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Fla P&L 5s 54	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
1 Gary E&G5s44Astpxw	98½	98½	98½
4 Gatin P 5s 56	101	100⅞	101
5 Gen Bronze 6s 40	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Gen Pub Ut 6½s 56	90	90	90
2 Gen W Wk 5s 43 A	90½	90½	90½
6 Geo Pow 5s 67	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
7 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	80½	80½	80½
1 Gros St Prod 6s 45	89	89	89
1 Hall Pr 6s 47 A stp	99½	99½	99½
6 Hygrade Fd 6s 49A	83	82	82
9 Idaho Pow 5s 47	108⅜	108¼	108¼
9 Ill Cen 6s 37	100	100	100
12 Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C	98¼	97¾	98¼
1 Ill Pow&L 5½s 57	91½	91½	91½
6 Ill Pow&L 6s 53	104	103¾	103¾
1 Ill Pow&L 5½½s 54B	101½	101½	101½
2 Ind E 5s 51 C	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
1 Ind Svc 5c 50	71½	71½	71½
2 Ind P&L 5s 57 A	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Int P Sec 7s 57 E	75	75	75
2 Int P Sec 7s 52 F	71¼	70	71¼
20 Inters Pow 5s 57	59⅜	58½	59⅛
1 Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Ia Pub Svc 5s '57	103	103	103
7 JerCenP&L4½s'61C	104¼	104	104¼
1 Ky Util 5½s '55F	99	99	99
3 Ky Util 5s '61H	91	91	91
1 Lehigh PS 6s 2026A	107¼	107¾	(107¾
5 Lib McN 5s '52	101½	104½	104½
5 Lou P&L 5s '57	105	105	105
1 McCord R 6s '43	100	100	100
4 Mengel Co 4½s '47	115½	115	115
1 Midland Val 5s '43	91	91	91
2 Milw G Lt 4½s '67	102¼	101⅝	101⅝
7 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	91	90¼	91
1 Miss Pow 5s '55	87¾	87¾	87¾
5 Nat P&L 6s 2026A	95	94	94½
1 Nat P&L 5s 2030B	85¼	85¼	85¼
3 Nat Pub S 5s '78 ctf	47¾	47¼	47¾
5 Nebr Pw 4½s '81	109¼	109⅛	109⅛
2 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	91	91	91
10 New Amst Gas 5s '48	113½	113½	113½
3 N Eng G&E 5s '50	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
1 N Eng G&E 5s '48	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
7 N Eng G&E 5s '47	72¼	72	72
15 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	98½	98⅛	98½
11 N Eng Pow 5s '48	95½	95⅛	95½
1 N Orl P S 6s '49A	82	82	82
3 N Y West Lt 5s '54	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
4 NY Pow&Lt4½s '67	106⅛	106	106⅛
7 NY St E&G 4½s '80	101¼	101	101¼
2 Nor Ind Pb S 5s '66C	103	103	103
6 Ohio Pub S 5s '54D	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
1 Okla Nat Gas 5s '46	100½	100½	100½
15 Okla P&Wat 5s '48	90	88½	88½
5 Pac Inv 5s '48A	98	98	98
1 Pac P&L 5s '55	79½	79½	79½
8 Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	98	97⅞	98
6 Pen-Oh Ed 5½s '59	99½	99⅛	99½
1 Peop L&P 5s '79	22	22	22
9 Phila El P 5½s '72	110¾	110½	110½
1 Pied El 6½s '60A	70¼	70¼	70¼
1 Pitts Steel 6s '48	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Potomc Ed 5s '56E	107	107	107
1 PubSNIll4½s'78D	102	102	102
2 PubSNIll4½s'81F	102	102	102
1 Pub Sv Okla 4s '66A	101¼	101¼	101¼
16 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	89	88	88
3 Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	84½	84½	84½
6 Pug Sd P&L4½s'50D	81½	81½	81½
2 San Ant PS 5s '58B	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 Schulte R E 6s '51	36	35½	36
2 Scripps 5½s '43	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Shaw W&P 4½s '67A	102½	102½	102½
1 Shaw W&P 4½s '68B	102½	102½	102½
1 S E P&L 6s 2025A	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	105	105	105
8 So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
1 So Ind Ry 4s '51	77¼	77¼	77¼
1 So'west L&P 5s '57A	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 Stand G&E 6s '35	84¼	84¼	84¼
10 Stand G&E 6s '35 ctf	84¼	84	84
1 Sta G&E 6s '35 cvt ctf	83¾	83¾	83¾
5 Stand G&E 6s '51	86¼	85½	86¼
7 Stand G&E 6s '66	85¾	85¼	85¾
20 Stand P&L 6s '57	85⅛	84¼	85⅛
2 Starrett Corp 5s '50	36	36	36
5 Superpwr Ill 4½s '70	104½	104½	104½
2 Tenn El P 5s '56	87½	87½	87½
8 Tex P&L 5s '56	105¼	105	105¼
16 Twin CRT 5½s '52 A	84¾	83¼	83¼
2 Ulen&Co 6s '44 3d stp	51	51	51
1 Ul&Co 6s '44 3d st ct	50	50	50
1 Unit L&P 5½s '59	105	105	105
4 Unit L&Ry 56s '52	89¾	89½	98¾
1 Virg Pub S 6s '46	95	95	95
1 Virg PS 5½s '46 A	101	101	101
2 Waldorf-Ast 7s '54	37½	37½	37½
18 West Tex Ut 5s '57 A	93½	93⅜	93½
10 Wis Min2L&P 5s '44	107	106¾	107
2 Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	106½	106½	106½
7 York Rys 5s '37	91½	90¼	90¼
Foreign Bonds			
3 Agri Mtg Bk 7s '46	26	25¼	26
21 It Sup Pw 6s '63 A	60	59	60
1 Medellin Col 7s '51	16½	16½	16½
13 Mendoza Pr 4s '51 sgtp	96	96	96
2 Russian 6½s 1919	1½	1½	1½
2 Russ 6½s U C '19	1½	1½	1½
2 Russ 5½s 1921	1½	1½	1½
5 Russ 55½s ctf 1921	1½	1½	1½
10 Sauda Falls 5s '55 A	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Terni Elec 6½s '53	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞

Total stock sales today (estimated), 150,000 shares; year ago, 234,100 shares. Total bond sales today (estimated), 800,000; year ago, 1,505,000.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (ex) First sale since ex-dividend date or dates. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (b) Including extra or extras. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year; no regular rate. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Carman & Co. A	50c	..	June 1	May 15
Freihofer Bak 7% pf	$1	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 29
Minnesota Valley Can Co. 7% pf	$5.25	..	Mar. 29	......
Do 7% pf	$1.75	..	May 1	Apr. 24
Noyes (Chas. F.) Co. 6% pf	30c	..	Apr. 26	Apr. 22
Quincy Mar Cld Stge & Whse. Co. 5% pf	75c	..	May 1	Apr. 15
Extra				
N. Y. Fire Ins.	5c	..	Apr. 30	Apr. 20
Wchstr Fire Ins. Co.	10c	..	May 1	Apr. 20
Initial				
Cumberland County Pwr & Lt Co 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	May 1	Apr. 17
New England Fund ben int	12c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Irregular				
De Vilbiss Co	50c	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Regular				
Am Fidelity Co	50c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 13
Am Paper Gds Co	50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
Buckeye Pipe L Co	$1	..	June 15	May 28
Bunte Brs 5% pf	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 25
Central Mass Lt & Pwr Co	50c	Q	May 31	Apr. 15
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Chicago Yel Cab	50c	Q	June 1	May 20
De Vilbiss Co. 7% pf	17½c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Gen Bak Co	15c	Q	May 1	Apr. 24
Lawbeck Corp 6% pf, A	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Loew's Bost Theas	15c	Q	May 1	Apr. 24
March (M) & Sons	40c	Q	July 1	June 19
Mercant Strs Co, Inc, 7% pf	$1.75	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Muskog Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 15
Naumkg Stm Cot	$1	..	Apr. 26	Apr. 17
Nation-Wide Secur Co (Col), Ser B	4c	..	May 1	Apr. 15
N Y Fire Ins	20c	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 20
Noyes (Chas. F.) Co 6% pf	45c	Q	Apr. 26	Apr. 22
Phil Sub Wat pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 12
Schoelkopf, Hutton & P 5½% pf	1.37½	Q	June 24	June 15
Sec Tust Co (Roch, N Y)	$5	Q	May 1	Apr. 29
Simbury Bank & Tr Co (Conn)	40c	Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 14
Super-Corp of America T Sh, A	9.9269c	..	May 1	
Do Ser B	10.4269c	..	May 1	
Texas Power & Light Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 17
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 17
Westchester Fire Ins Co	30c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Western Cartridge Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 20	May 1
Weston Elec Instr	25c	..	May 14	May 3

Bankruptcy Laws Revision Proposed To Help Debtors

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. Chandler (D.-Tenn.) has proposed an extensive revision of the bankruptcy laws, including new authority for the Securities and Exchange Commission to advise ailing big businesses.

He offered a bill to tighten corporation reorganization machinery, give added protection to the interests of small stockholders, and let labor have a voice in reorganization proceedings.

One section would allow wage-earners to pay their debts on the installment plan under court order. This provision, endorsed by the National Retail Credit Association, would apply to persons who earn up to $3650 a year.

The bill would require all corporate reorganization plans involving debts of more than $5,000,000 to be submitted to the Securities Commission, which would act in an advisory capacity only.

In smaller reorganizations, the court might ask the commission's advice.

Hearings probably will start the week of May 10, Mr. Chandler said.

The measure would repeal the noted section 77B and related sections of present bankruptcy laws and rewrite them into a new section.

It would provide for an independent, disinterested trustee and attorneys in every case.

Int'l Hydro Electric Net 54c a Share on A Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — International Hydro-Electric System reports for 1936 a net income of $957,472 after interest, depreciation, federal income taxes and other expenses and charges, which, after preferred dividend requirements, was equal to 54 cents a share on the 856,591 of $2 cumulative Class A stock outstanding. This compares with a net of $1,131,259, or 76 cents a share on 845,159 shares of Class A stock outstanding, in 1935.

The company reported for the year a consolidated operating revenue of $64,613,977, as compared with $63,334,847 in the preceding year. The output of electricity by properties comprising the International Hydro-Electric System totaled 5,452,820,013 kilowatt-hours in 1936, an increase of 1.2 per cent over the preceding year.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
New York					
May	13.34	13.44	13.34	13.39	+.15
July	13.26	13.37	13.25	13.33	+.17
October	13.01	13.09	12.96	13.08	+.18
December	12.93	13.01	12.89	13.01	+.18
January	12.91	13.03	12.93	13.03	+.17
Liverpool					
May	7.35	7.35	7.29	7.30	...
July	7.40	7.40	7.32	7.35	+.01
October	7.32	7.32	7.26	7.29	+.04
January	7.28	7.28	7.21	7.25	+.05

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, unchanged to 5 lower.

	High	Low	Last
May	115.5	115.5	115.5
July	114.5	114.5	114.5
October	114.5	114.5	114.0b
December	114.5	114.5	114.5

b-Bid.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
June	16.25	16.45	16.25	16.28	....
September	16.66	16.85	16.62	16.65	....

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
NY July 3	2.54	2.55	2.54	2.54	+.01
WldSep'37 4	1.15½	1.22	1.14½	1.16	—.07½
WdlMch38 4	1.28	1.29	1.25½	1.26½	—.04½

Rubber Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	22.30	22.66	22.30	22.53	+.32
July	22.50	22.90	22.45	22.72	+.32

Drastic Decline In Wheat Prices During the Week

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Drastic declines following persistent long liquidation in wheat futures both here and abroad resulted in a state of semi-demoralization late this week.

What appeared to be a mild corrective process in the world markets has proved to be a much more radical revision of prices than was expected.

A week ago it was generally admitted that the markets were overbought, and the withdrawal of leading import buyers from the market was regarded as natural. It was not thought that they would remain out of the market for so many days in view of wheat had been pictured as imperative needs.

Markets Unsettled

Declines in other commodities, warnings from high places that the bull campaigns in various commodities were being overdone, and uneasiness over possible gold price changes unsettled the markets, and as the expected resumption of import buying has not yet occurred, holders have been going out of their long lines persistently.

From the recent top Liverpool declined more than 20 cents a bushel, and May wheat at Chicago is off more than 15 cents, closing Friday 5 cents lower for the day. Winnipeg and Buenos Aires declined more than Chicago, and the difference between our domestic prices and those at Liverpool have narrowed so that export prospects have dimmed considerably.

Foreign advices in regard to recent developments appear unable to account for the abrupt stoppage in import buying except on the theory that there has been a concerted effort to curb runaway market tendencies.

Supplies Are Light

While Australia has raised its estimate of the crop by about 14,000,000 bushels, the southern hemisphere supplies are extremely light, the Argentine surplus remaining for export being down to 42,000,000 bushels, after allowing for the shipments of 5,499,000 bushes the past week. It is likely that Argentina will raise its estimate of the crop but in any event the surplus will be small. Canadian stocks now total 118,000,000 bushels against 247,000,000 bushels a year ago.

Generally crop conditions are favorable over the winter wheat belt, and in the spring wheat areas new seedings have enough surface moisture to provide moisture for germination, but in practically all of the spring wheat area there is a great need for heavy and general precipitation at frequent intervals to assure a crop, as subsoil moisture deficiences are the greatest in many years.

Sharp Drop Shown In Sugar Futures

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Heavy European selling, said to have been based largely on fear the World Sugar Conference in London might come to a stalemate, caused a sharp drop in the No. 4 world sugar futures market today, eased somewhat by a later rally.

At the opening of trading prices were off by from .03 to .09 of a cent a pound, with the September delivery at 1:15½ to 1.14½ cents, the later quotation being .09 of a cent below yesterday's close.

Market Opinions

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—It has been noticeable during this week that at the annual meetings which are numerous at this time of year a spirit of optimism prevailed among the officers of many corporations who were enabled to buttress their faith in the future by results of favorable earnings in the recent past and at the present time. If future conditions bear out these optimistic expectations, purchases of good stocks should turn out to be profitable.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston—It is apparent that the trend in commodities is exerting a restraining influence upon the traders, thus prolonging the current technical readjustment of the market's position. However, it seems significant that it has not exceeded the limits looked for. For the present, we can only conclude that the market, in endeavoring to start a sustained forward movement, is still in process of forming a broad base. We believe it will succeed in doing so.

Henry Clews & Co., New York—Unless all signs are wrong we are still definitely pointed inflationward, and reading between the lines it looks as if there was fear at the nation's capital that the boom was going too far and too fast with inevitable declines later in the year, and it may be that there is a desire just now to test the brakes on inflation.

Paine, Webber & Co., New York—Considering the poor behavior of commodity markets, the action of stocks yesterday must be looked upon as rather favorable. A few more sessions of fullness and narrow price change could readily form the basis for the beginning of a broad upturn.

Josephthal & Co., New York—Declines in commodities have been severe enough to make it possible that there will be some repercussions in the stock market. At least London buying of commodities and of American securities may be affected temporarily. Also, the President's relief message may have deflationary implications. Under the circumstances conservative trading policies are in order for the present although we do not expect recent trading lows to be broken and feel that the earnings prospects for too many stocks are too good to permit them to be depressed long.

Business and Industry • Consumer Buying Gains But Not Yet in Full Spring Stride • Commerce and Finance

Consumer Buying Gains But Not Yet in Full Spring Stride

Marland Asks Oil Companies to Put Up Crude Prices

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP)—Governor Marland has declared to the oil companies that if a "substantial increase" in the price for crude petroleum was not made immediately, "we will have a severance tax on oil."

"Get your prices up," the Governor advised, in a prepared statement. "There is no use of our increasing gross production based on a per cent of the price of crude as long as the major companies control the price.

"If the small producer does not get help soon, he is ruined and his little wells must be abandoned, to his great loss and a great loss to the State. The big purchasers must advance prices, and they can pass the advance on to the consumers.

"The people of Oklahoma will not stand for low prices for its oil (an irreplaceable natural product) much longer. We must have high prices or a severance tax."

Adjustment of Prices

Although oil officials here would not comment yesterday for publication on the ultimatum of Governor Marland to raise crude oil prices or incur a severance tax on production, some admitted privately that it placed them in a difficult position.

They pointed out that Oklahoma's oil production amounted to roughly one seventh of the total output of the country. If a price rise should be made in Oklahoma, they said, it would be necessary to adjust prices in every other important producing field east of the Rocky Mountains.

Higher prices for crude oil would be passed on to consumers in the form of higher prices for oil products. If Governor Marland forced crude oil prices higher, it was declared, he would be forcing up the price of gasoline also.

Own Most of Production

The major oil companies have huge investments in Oklahoma and they own most of the State's crude oil production. They also are the big buyers of crude oil, and so do not want to see a high severance tax put into effect by Oklahoma.

Unless Governor Marland should back down in his ultimatum, since there is little doubt that the Oklahoma Legislature would refuse to enact the law, the belief is that the oil companies virtually have no other recourse than to advance crude oil prices. One executive said this would set a dangerous precedent that might be followed by other states, or even used by Oklahoma again to force up the price of oil.

In recent months the statistical position of the oil industry has been improving. Despite the rise in crude oil production to the highest level in history, consumption of its products has been gaining about equally.

World Gold Output Up Sharply in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Gold production increased substantially during 1936, with Russia making spectacular gains, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

Semiofficial reports from Moscow, continues the report, indicate that Soviet gold output in 1936 totaled 10,360,000 ounces and 5,500,000 the preceding year. A further rise to around 14,000,000 ounces is expected in Russia in 1937.

"In the United States and its possessions last year's gold production is estimated at 4,313,000 ounces, an increase of 20 per cent over the 1935 output. Canadian mines extracted 3,721,000 ounces, and South Africa 11,339,000 ounces in 1936.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Home Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	May 15
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15

New Director

William J. Graham
Elected as Director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States

William J. Graham Elected Director Of Equitable Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States has elected William J. Graham, vice-president in charge of the group insurance department, as a director. Mr. Graham entered the employ of the company in 1911 and became an officer in 1920.

He has been president of the Insurance Institute of America and of the American Management Association. He is a fellow of the Actuarial Society of America and of the Casualty Actuarial Society and a member of the American Mathematical Society.

Mr. Thomas I. Parkinson, president of the company, reports substantial gains in new life insurance issued in the first quarter of this year.

Exclusive of revivals, he said, the first quarter's new business totaled $127,526,287, rising 20 per cent over the same 1936 quarter. Total gains in assets for the first three months of the year was $31,383,000.

Business Activity Seen Holding Gains In Second Quarter

Business activity during the second quarter should hold near present levels although the labor situation still coluds the outlook, says the United Business Service, Boston.

It points out that, despite widespread and recurring labor tie-ups affecting the automotive and many other industries, business continues to set new records for the recovery.

The outstanding news item of last week from a production standpoint, according to the Service, was the publishing of automobile output figures showing the past three months to be the largest first quarter in the history of the automotive industry. This record, made during the period when prolonged strikes were affecting the output of General Motors, Chrysler, and other manufacturers, is an impressive indication of the scope of the present recovery movement.

Steel production continues at high levels and pig iron exports thus far in 1937 are in excess of aggregate shipments for the last six years. Mail order and chain store sales are setting new highs for the recovery with further gains in prospect for both volume and profits this year.

The Service states further that the C. I. O.'s speeding up of organization drives in the petroleum and textile industries, presages further difficulties ahead in those fields.

Argentina's Wheat Crop Estimate Cut

OTTAWA (CP)—As wheat prices on world markets plunged, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued a summary of the second official crop estimate of the Argentine Government showing a reduction in all gains from the first estimate made three months ago.

The bureau's correspondent said the difference was attributed by the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture to the rains and strong winds of late December which caused damage to the standing crops and the grain in stock, besides delaying harvesting and threshing operations.

The second estimate placed the wheat crop at 247,541,500 bushels as against 249,857,000. Other figures, with the first estimate in brackets, were: linseed 72,890,000 bushels (74,012,000), oats 51,321,600 (53,170,000), barley 29,835,000 (31,232,000) and rye 7,486,000 (8,858,000).

The five-year average wheat crop in the Argentine was 225,769,000 and the 10 year average 238,514,000.

Western Union Income Rises in First Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Western Union Telegraph Co. March quarter net income ran about $412,000 ahead of same period last year, R. B. White, president, told stockholders at the annual meeting. He said the company's outlook was "reasonably encouraging."

Gross income increased about $2,465,000, but the president pointed out wage restorations this year will increase pay roll by $3,000,000. Under the social security law the company will have to pay a tax of $1,248,000.

Mr. White reported flood damage this year involved extra expense of $200,000. Maintenance and depreciation charges for the year are figured to be about $1,500,000 greater than in 1936, he said.

Retail Business Up 8 to 15 P. C. Above '36 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Retail business during the past week encountered some cross-currents springing from extraneous developments which deflected major interest, according to a weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

Many retailers, however, continues the report, had the most consistent improvement thus far this spring, while the uneven gains of others varied daily with weather fluctuations.

"The uncertain weather," says the report, "was the controlling factor in retail distribution this week. Crowded stores on fair days revealed that consumer buying has yet to adopt its full spring stride Most of the merchandise was bought at regular prices.

"Dresses frequently superseded the demand for coats and suits. Movement of accessories was slower, except in the off-white accents in bags, gloves, belts, and neck trimmings.

"Spring moving and the opening of new homes brought more calls for furniture, curtains, Venetian blinds, sheets, cases, towels, bedspreads and electric kitchen appliances.

Trade Irregular

"Uneven increases marked the course of sales at most of the key cities and at some the total was smaller than for the week preceding. Over last year's comparative, however, which was the post-Easter period, gains were general, the estimated volume of retail distribution for the country as a whole rising 8 to 15 per cent from 1936.

"With almost no strike interruptions, sales have been well maintained in the New England states, and for the week were up 10 to 16 per cent from a year ago. Clearance events helped to raise the volume for the East to 8 to 20 per cent over 1936, with even larger gains in the steel-producing areas.

"Buoyed by the release of deferred buying in centers that had the first week's respite from strikes since December," continues the report, "sales in the Middle West went 12 to 18 per cent ahead of a year ago. While buyers proceeded cautiously, more interest in apparel broadened the margin for the Northwest to 12 to 22 per cent.

"Bad weather narrowed the spread for the South to 12 to 20 per cent. The decline in the Southwest from the previous week's showing shortened the rise over last year's total to 8 to 12 per cent. Reports from the Pacific coast were nearly uniform in their sales gains, the average ranging 10 to 20 per cent over the 1936 week.

Wholesalers Busy

"In some of the principal wholesale markets the number of buyers this week was the largest in nearly two months. 'Market Week' events accounted for some of the increase, especially at centers which attracted country merchants, whose purchases were more generous, as the result of rising prices of farm products. Reorders ran to larger proportions than a week earlier, although still under expectations in some branches.

"Retailers are endeavoring to keep their assortments complete until the end of the current month, as general clearances of outer apparel are not planned until early in May. Estimated wholesale volume for the week ranged from 15 to 23 per cent more than in the 1936 period," concludes the survey.

Celanese Quarter Net $1.10 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—First quarter profits of Celanese Corporation of America amounted to about $1.10 a share on common stock against 46 cents a share in first quarter last year, said G. H. Whigman, chairman of the board, at the annual stockholders' meeting.

"While it is early to discuss second quarter possibilities," the chairman told shareholders, "it is reasonable to estimate, judging by current business, that the earnings for the second quarter will be greater than in the first quarter, provided there is no reversal in general business conditions."

He said the company was not considering any additional financing at this time, but due to undisturbed earnings tax, it probably would require more capital from time to time to provide for necessary future increases in plant capacity.

The matter of a dividend on the common stock will be taken up at a later meeting of the board, Mr. Whigham said. It is the intent of directors, he added, to consider common dividends at regular quarterly periods.

Tri-Continental Net Assets $13.47 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Tri-Continental Corp, an investment company, reported as of March 31 net assets of $59,428,509, equal to $13.47 a share of common stock. As of Dec. 31, 1936, net assets were equivalent to $12.89 a share of common stock.

Income for the quarter from interest, dividends and other sources was $346,310, in addition to net profits on sales of securities of $1,047,548.

The corporation's gross assets of $64,476,044 included cash and receivables of $5,453,046; bonds and preferred stocks, $11,658,541; common stocks, $45,957,920; securities of and advances to subsidiaries, $1,406,537.

Asset values of corporation's principal affiliated investment companies were: Selected Industries, Inc., 50 cents a share of common stock as of March 31 against no reported asset value as of Dec. 31, 1936; Broad Street Investing Co. $37.19 a share of capital stock against $35.25 a share on Dec. 31; Capital Administration Co., Ltd. $1.44 a share of Class "B" stock against $1.18 a share of Class "B" on Dec. 31.

Recovery in Finland Cuts Debt Sharply; Ends Unemployment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For several years now, the regular semiannual payments Finland has made to the United States on the debt contracted nearly 20 years ago, have been the cause of considerable comment. The failure of the other debtor nations to fulfill their contractual obligations has been, of course, the main reason why Finland's policy of "honest debtor" has been given high relief. How is Finland able to pay?

Ever since Finland contracted her first foreign debt in the late 1860's—the occasion was the suffering caused by disastrous crop failures—foreign debts have been paid. There was no reason for deviating from the policy followed for more than two generations.

How is Finland able to pay? The answer is, putting it briefly, that the economic life of the country has shown, for several years, an upward swing which has spelled recovery of the most substantial sort. Already in 1932, when Finland for the first time failed to observe the rule of default, the depth of depression was a thing of the past. Since that time, return to prosperity has been uninterrupted.

The extent of recovery can be readily perceived, if one considers what has happened in Finnish industry, farming, foreign trade, etc., since 1931, when the low point of the depression was reached.

Production Increases

1. The total industrial production has shown a steady improvement during the past five years. According to the latest available figures, it is safe to say that by the close of 1936, Finnish industry had increased its production by 80 per cent over the production of 1931. In terms of money value, the increase is estimated at about 200 per cent. The full meaning of these percentages is brought out if we note that despite the lower price level now prevailing, Finnish industry produces 25 per cent more (by value) than it did during the height of prosperity before 1929.

2. The non-industrial rural population has reaped considerable benefits. The notable upward swing of industry has spelled higher prices for timber, and increased opportunities for seasonal employment. A good deal of the extensive lumber, paper, pulp, veneer, etc., industries depends on farm labor, which, during the winter months, when farming is impossible, is engaged in lumbering and the like.

In 1931, the rural population earned some 500,000,000 marks in lumbering; since then, the amount has increased, roughly, fourfold. Incidentally, farming also has forged ahead. The 1936 crop has been estimated at 5,800,000,000 marks; the former high point was reached in 1932, when the figure was 5,300,000,000.

Rise in Building

3. The building trades tell the same story. Taking Helsinki, the capital, as the most impressive single indicator of the trend of the past few years, we find that the steady improvement in evidence since 1933 has resulted in an increase in building amounting, by 1936, to nearly 300 per cent.

4. Foreign trade has shown a notable increase. The indications are that at the close of 1936, a new all-time high had been reached, representing an increase of some 200 per cent over the figures of 1932. Imports are now approximating those of 1928, and as far as exports are concerned, they have exceeded imports ever since recovery began in earnest in 1932. During 1936, the excess of exports over imports was in the neighborhood of 1,000,000,000 marks.

5. Corresponding gains have been registered in state finances. The budget was thrown out of balance in 1929-1932 by the consequences of the depression. Since 1932, not only has the budget been balanced, but the debt burden has been lightened. This applies most conspicuously to the foreign debt, both short-time and funded. The former is now approaching the vanishing point. The latter has been reduced, according to figures published by the Governor of the Bank of Finland, from 6,000,000,000 marks in 1930 to 3,500,000,000. The latter figure represents about 30 per cent of the revenue-producing property of various kinds owned by the Finnish State, and less than 20 per cent of its productive and non-productive assets combined.

Finances Improve

6. Additional evidence of the recovery can be readily found in an easier money market, and also in that more elusive category of the economist labeled the "National Income." The deposits of savings banks have reached the high levels of predepression years; interest rates are low; assets abundant and liquid. According to reliable estimates, the national income of Finland dropped to 13,000,000,000 marks at the height of the depression. Last year the figure was 18,000,000,000, or approximately equal to that of the most prosperous year before 1929.

Unemployment Low

7. Finally, unemployment has been almost completely wiped out. Registered unemployment reached the total of about 90,000 in the early part of 1932, and at the close of 1936 was negligible. The national system of emergency employment measures was abolished on Nov. 1, 1936.

Energetic and apparently intelligent rationalization of industry represents an important factor explaining the upswing of the past few years. Modernization of plant, especially in the paper industry, along with the building of new, up-to-date factories, has increased productive capacity, and what is perhaps more important, has enabled Finnish industry to utilize opportunities offered by foreign markets.

Stable Currency

A stable currency should also be mentioned. The Cabinet headed by Mr. Kivimäki of the Progressive party, which came into office in December of 1932, opposed inflation and in doing so made a substantial contribution to the return of the confidence in a sound money policy.

For about a generation, the cooperative movement in Finland has played a part of ever growing importance in the economic life of the country. Today it permeates farming, has entered the field of manufacturing and banking, controls certain branches of the export trade, represents the strongest single factor in the retail trade, and has long since left its stamp upon housing, particularly urban housing. Finland is probably the leading cooperative commonwealth today.

Good reasons for an optimistic outlook exists. Over large parts of the world, offering markets to Finnish industrial products, recovery is only now beginning, or only very incomplete. Opportunities of a substantial kind exist which Finnish efficiency has been able to utilize to date, and will in all probability be able to use effectively under the increasingly favorable condition of an upward swing.

Packard Motor Deliveries, Break Record in March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—The Packard Motor Car Company produced more cars in March and delivered more to purchasers than in any other month in the entire history of the company, M. M. Gilman, vice-president and general manager announced. Production for the first three months this year, Mr. Gilman said, exceeded that for the first quarter of 1936 by 131 per cent.

"Our March production," said Mr. Gilman, "reached the new high figure of 14,827. This compares with 6869 for March, 1936, an increase of 116 per cent. February, 1937, represented our previous biggest production month, with 12,780 cars. Our present rate of production, averaging 680 cars a day, is in excess of that during March. Production for the fiast three months this year was 38,315, as compared with 16,579 for the first quarter of 1936. It was the biggest quarter year in our history.

Standard Gas Is Offered $1,000,000 To Settle Action

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—An offer to settle a contemplated $100,000,000 suit for $1,000,000 was reported to the United States District Court by the Standard Gas & Electric Corporation, now in progress of reorganization.

The suit was contemplated by minority stockholders, the Delevan Corporation of New Jersey and Emma A. Graham of New Rochelle, N. Y., against the directors of Standard Gas & Electric, H. M. Byllesby & Co., its officials and others. They sought recovery of assets for the corporation which they said "have been wasted, misapplied or misappropriated.

Defendants Appointed

Last February William G. Mahaffy of Wilmington and William H. Button of Chicago, special masters appointed by Federal Judge John P. Nields, reported that the charges of the Delevan Corporation and Emma Graham should be adjudicated and that the defendants should be H. M. Byllesby & Co., Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. and the United States Electric Power Corporation.

Today Standard Gas & Electric reported that the Standard Power & Light Corporation on behalf of the contemplated defendants, with the exception of Ladenburg Thalman & Co., had agreed to pay to Standard Gas & Electric $1,000,000 on certain conditions, including that there be no suit and that a plan of reorganization be approved ultimately by April 1, 1938.

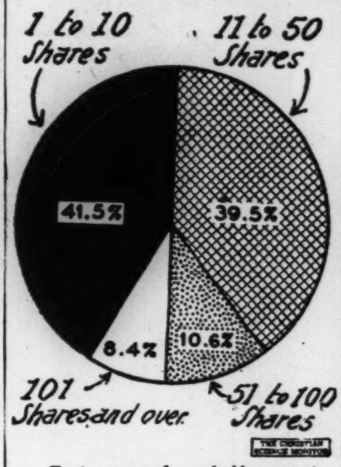
Because most of the members of the board of Standard Gas & Electric are among the contemplated defendants, the corporation asked the court to take action in the proposed settlement.

Recommends Acceptance

Acceptance of the offer of $1,000,000 has been recommended by Simon H. Rifkind of Wagner, Quillinan & Rifkind, attorneys for the Delevan Corporation and Emma A. Graham, stockholders of the Standard Gas & Electric Company, who in April, 1936, instituted the proceedings to recover the claims. J. K. Javits of Javits & Javits, attorneys for the protective committee of the notes and debentures of Standard Gas & Electric also has advocated acceptance of the offer.

The proposed compromise is viewed as one of the first steps looking to a plan of reorganization of Standard Gas & Electric.

Stock Distribution Of General Motors



Forty-one and one-half per cent of General Motors 342,384 stockholders have invested in 10 shares or less each, according to the General Motors 1936 annual report. Another 39.5 per cent have their savings represented in holdings ranging from 11 to 50 shares. Ten and six-tenths per cent own 51 to 100 shares and only 8.4 per cent have more than 100 shares.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The first quarter of 1937 saw a substantial fall in security prices and an accelerated rise in commodity prices. Both of these changes are the result mainly of the rearmament program. Security prices at the end of the quarter were a little higher than the lowest levels reached about the middle of March, but there are no signs that this recovery is permanent. The drop is shown by all indices of security prices. The Actuaries Index, which cover 178 industrial common shares, fell from 90.8 on January 5th to 86.0 on March 16th. The average yield on these common shares was 3.71 per cent on the first date, 4.10 on the second, calculated on the declared dividends for the last financial year. The more sensitive Financial News index, which covers 30 shares, stood at 124.8 on January 5th, against a 1936 peak level of 124.9 touched on November 17th. By March 16th this index was down to 116.3. The same trend is evident in fixed interest securities. The Financial News index of 20 fixed-interest securities fell from 136.6 on January 5th to 126.9 on March 16th.

The change in commodity prices is much more drastic. Prices at various dates for tin, copper, lead, rubber and wheat were as follows:

	Tin	Copper	Lead	Rubber	Wheat
	£ per ton			d./lb.	s./qtr.
End 1927	265	61	24	20	58
Depression low	116	28	12	2½	24½
End 1936	233	49	30	10¾	52
End March '37	285	69	31	12¼	55½

Speculators Profit Richly

Speculators have found a rich field in the commodity markets. It is reported that since the three-power currency agreement of last year made speculation on foreign exchanges more difficult, attention has been diverted to highway robbery in the commodity markets. The old arguments are trotted out to support speculation; that it creates a continuous market, makes price adjustments smoother, and so on. These justifications are completely inapplicable in present day markets, with production restricted and controlled by monopolies. Speculators succeeded in driving up prices of many commodities; consumers tried to protect themselves against further increase by building up stocks; the government rushed in at a critical stage to announce its rearmament program.

Government spokesmen maintain that the rise in prices has nothing to do with rearmament or speculation, and is the result purely of rising economic prosperity. This is popycock of the best quality, which I for one cannot swallow. All the world's needs of tin could be produced at a profit at less than £150 per ton; yet the price has been over £300 and the restriction scheme is still in operation.

Copper could be produced profitably at £40 per ton, yet the price is now nearly £70 despite the recent abandonment of the restriction program. It will take some time to increase production and in the meantime the speculator gathers his plunder. Rubber has similarly been restricted, and supply cannot be increased rapidly for over a year.

There is already talk of a wheat shortage in London, where wheat prices are being talked up by those able to make a profit; Italy and Germany are heavy buyers to compensate for bad crops, and possibly to build up war supplies; Argentina talks of restricting exports to preserve her own requirements. The fate of the world wheat supplies and prices seems to depend to large extent upon the fate of this year's harvest in the United States.

Like Alice and jam, we never seem to be able to secure the right amount of raw materials today. The day before yesterday's glut leads to yesterday's restriction and to today's shortage. Now presumably we shall see the breakdown of restrictions; tomorrow we may get enough for today, and the day after tomorrow we shall have a glut again, be talking of new restrictions.

Rising wholesale prices are bound before long to have a marked effect upon retail prices. There has already been a rise in the cost of living. The Ministry of Labor's index, based on 1929 as 100, was 85.4 in 1933. 89.7 in 1936 and 92.1 in January and February of this year. The food component of the total index was 100 in 1929; 77.9 in 1933, 83.6 in 1936 and 87.7 this year. It is generally agreed that this index underestimates the rise in the cost of living among the classes it is supposed to cover, and its basis is now being revised. But its lowness in past years has been one explanation of the relative freedom from labor troubles which has characterized the course of British recovery.

A second important reason for this industrial peace has been that many wage rates have been increased through collective bargaining in industry, and further that money earnings have increased faster than wage rates through the widespread resort to overtime. It is anticipated that we are now on the eve of a rapid growth of labor troubles, particularly in the engineering industries since engineers have been extremely badly paid throughout the postwar years.

Rising Interest Rate Seen

The future monetary policy of the authorities is still unspecified. In the early part of the year there was a reduction in bankers' deposits at the Bank of England due to heavy tax payments which required a transfer from bankers to public accounts at the bank. It is quite absurd that income tax payments should be allowed to influence, if only for a short time, the credit base of the country. But subsequently the position has been corrected, although the effect lasted long enough for one writer to attribute the fall in gilt-edged prices to restriction of credit through Bank of England action. Although there is no ruling on the subject, and the Government has not yet nailed its reputation to any of the possible choices, the trend in the markets seems to be toward higher interest rates.

Changes in clearing bank deposits, advances to customers, investments and discounts from year to year are shown below:

In the first part of 1937 deposits stood some £480 millions higher than in 1929. Advances fell off rapidly, from 1929 to 1934, and then began to recover with almost equal rapidity; but the total advances to customers in January and Febraury of this year were still about £130 millions less than the 1929 weekly average.

Investments increased year by year up to 1936. Last year the weekly average was slightly lower than the 1935 average, and there was talk of a depressed gilt-edged market through large-scale sales by the banks. In the first part of the current year the weekly average of investments was some £40 millions higher than for the same period of last year, and about £380 millions higher than in 1929.

Change Over Previous Year
In Millions Sterling

Clearing banks' weekly average:	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	J&F 1937
Deposits	+ 3	—42	+92	+162	—73	+119	+143	+140
Advances	—28	—44	—75	— 85	— 6	+ 16	+ 70	+ 70
Investments	+ 1	+43	+47	+189	+23	+ 55	— 2	+ 40
Discounts	+35	— 8	+52	+ 46	—24	+ 33	+ 47	+ 9

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.5 P. C. In Week of April 10

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.5 per cent in the week ended April 10 largely due to falling prices of farm products and foods, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

This decrease is the first since the latter part of January, the report said, and follows a 10-week period of rising prices. The all-commodity index now stands at 87.9 per cent of the 1926 average.

In addition to the farm products and foods groups, fuel and lighting materials declined fractionally. Hides and leather products, textile products, metals and metal products, building materials, and miscellaneous commodities advanced. Chemicals and drugs and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at last week's level.

The wholesale price level of commodities other than farm products remained unchanged at 86.6 per cent of the 1926 average. The index for the group is 0.9 per cent above the level of a month ago and 8.3 per cent above a year ago. Industrial commodity prices, measured by the index for "all commodities other than farm products and foods," rose 0.2 per cent during the week and are 1.1 per cent above a month ago and 9.2 per cent above a year ago.

	Apr. 10 1937	Apr. 3 1937	Apr. 11 1936	Apr. 13 1935
All commodities	87.9	88.3	79.5	79.9
Farm products	93.5	96.0	76.9	81.0
Foods	86.1	87.9	80.2	84.5
Hides & leat prod	106.8	106.0	95.1	85.9
Textile products	78.6	78.2	69.9	68.8
Fuel & ltg materials	77.1	77.2	77.6	74.0
Metals & metal prod	96.3	96.1	85.9	85.0
Building materials	96.8	96.6	85.4	84.5
Chemicals and drugs	87.0	87.0	79.0	80.5
Housefurnishing goods	90.3	90.3	82.8	81.9
Miscellaneous	80.1	80.0	68.3	68.4
Raw materials	98.2	90.9	77.0	..
Semi-mfctd articles	90.3	90.4	74.5	..
Finished products	87.3	87.1	81.6	..
All commod other than farm products	86.6	86.6	80.0	79.6
All commod other than farm prod & foods	86.3	86.1	79.0	77.2

Plywood Concerns Planning to Merge

SEATTLE (AP)—Negotiations by stockholders for a merger of the Aircraft Plywood Corporation with the United States Plywood Company of New York are under way. Aircraft Plywood, which produces about 12 per cent of the output of Douglas Fir Plywood on the West Coast, has been under contract to the New York company for several years to furnish it its entire production.

Three conversion plans were proposed to holders of Aircraft units, which consist of one share of $100 par 7 per cent preferred stock and one share of common stock. They are to have the option of exchanging units for two shares of new $2 par convertible stock and three shares of common, or three shares of new common and $50 in cash or six shares of new common.

The new corporation will be known as the United States Plywood Corporation. It will have an authorized capital stock of $1,750,000 divided into 70,000 shares of convertible preferred stock and 350,000 shares of common stock of a nominal value of $1 a share.

Arrangements have been made for listing the stock on the New York Curb, it was announced.

Jersey Bank First To Suffer Loss Of Deposit Insurance

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation announced it "had entered an order terminating the insured status of the North Bergen Trust Company, North Bergen, N. J., effective May 1."

A statement issued at the office of Chairman Leo T. Crowley said:

"The North Bergen Trust Company is the first bank insured under the provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation act to have its insured status terminated by order of the insurance corporation following proceedings initiated by its board of directors."

The statement continued:

"This action was taken under provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Law which gives the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation the right to terminate the insured status of any insured bank when the directors find that the bank has continued unsafe and unsound practices in conducting its business or has knowingly or negligently permitted any of its officers or directors to violate any provisions of law or regulations to which the bank is subject, if the conditions complained of are not corrected within the time provided by law.

"After notices had been given to the bank and a hearing had under this statute, the board of directors made findings upon the evidence taken, and an order was entered terminating the insured status of the bank as of May 1. The depositors have been so notified. As a result of this action, no new deposits made in the bank subsequent to May 1, 1937, will be insured.

"The specific charges against the bank include operating with impaired capital, loaning in excess of the maximum limit permissible under the law, unwarranted concentration of loans and extension of credit to persons or corporations in which the principal stockholders in the bank were financially interested. It was also found that the management of the bank by its principal stockholders constituted a hazard to its depositors and the corporation.

"The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was created under the provisions of the Banking Act of 1933 and insures against loss the deposits of each depositor in an insured bank which are not in excess of $5000."

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ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

DRESSMAKING

Looking for a Satisfactory Dressmaker?
MISS A. SELMER
8 Cumberland St., Boston Tel. COM. 9439

FOR SALE OR RENT

Arlington, Mass.—7-room modern, early Colonial house, garage, oil heat, 1st floor lavatory, screened porch, tiled bath, shower, young trees and shrubs. Call Arlington 4914.

ROSE CLIFF COTTAGE—New—To rent or sell, on beautiful beach, overlooking Cape Cod Bay, near Sea Pines Camp and Guest Building; two fireplaces, three bedrooms, maid's room, and garage. FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT
5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

FURNITURE FOR RENT

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, tables, bentwoods and chromsteel furniture for rental and sale 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Cap 3632

FUR STORAGE

RELIABLE Dry Cold Fur Storage—Fully insured; lowest rates; furs called for; expert repairing; remodeling; exceptional values—Fur Coats—Scarfs. CHARLES E. MORRIS, in the Wholesale Fur Market, 332 7th Ave., corner 29th Street, New York City. 4th Floor. LOngacres 5-4047

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—
MAN WITH SELLING EXPERIENCE TO TAKE CHARGE OF OUR BOSTON RETAIL STORE. PERSONALITY, TACT AND ABILITY TO MEET THE PUBLIC ESSENTIAL. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY RIGHT MAN. BOX J-19, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL MAID for family of four, including two boys. Tel. Center Newton, 4070 (Mass.).

WAITRESS-PANTRY WORK, country home, permanent; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box S-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillrest
473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets W. N. 3384.
MRS. AMBER C. DOW

HOUSES FURNISHED

SCITUATE, Mass.—Small house, attractively furn., oil heat, Electrolux refrig.; 2-car garage; 4 miles Christian Science Church; May-Sept. inc. $250. Scituate 29-M. L. A. Newdick, 31 Common St.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

Special Prices on SLIPCOVERS Ordered Now
(Boston) HUB bard 6194

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON 333 Washington St Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

MIAMI, FLA.—Local and Long Distance Moving; padded, insured, licensed vans; get our low rates first. Flash Express & Storage Co., 251 S. W 1st Court.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—5 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d. New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S Office available part time from June 1st; business location in Boston. Box J-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTING - REDECORATING
Anywhere lower Westchester Co. and Conn.
A. SCHUPPAN
TEL. SCARSDALE 5412 N. Y.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES HOMESTEAD
CAPE COD
Rest, study, and companionable recreation. Open fires. Sunny paths through the pines to the sea. Address Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass.

PIANOS FOR SALE

PIANOS, new and used, reconditioned; perhaps at the price you wish to pay. Ernest Davis, 325 West 57th St., N. Y. C.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown Mass. Tel Mid. 6766 or Center Newton 3074.

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051 3277

P. H. RIDDLE PRINTING and ENGRAVING
157 Federal St., Boston Lib. 3778

REAL ESTATE

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1504
555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre.
Cen. New. 5252

FOR SALE
CASCO BAY, MAINE
Furnished Summer Cottage, Wolf Neck, Casco Bay; mainland shore lot with ocean view; large living room, fireplace, dining room, kitchen, screened porch, wide piazzas; 4 sleeping rooms, second floor; ideal for children; reasonable price. Write Earl W. Smith, Burlington, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BEAUTIFUL home in exclusive section offers board and room with private lavatory; to elderly people. Write or phone A. ERICKSON, 126 Clarendon St., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 4-4521.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WANTED—Board and lodgings by young man (20) who wishes to study, in home where he may pay part of his board with services; have driver's license. Box G-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Sunny front room in private family; comfortably furnished; near The Mother Church; Christian Scientist preferred. Ken. 4056.

BOSTON—Furnished side room in private home, $4.00; near Christian Science Church; gentleman preferred. Tel. Kenmore 6532.

Large, sunny rooms in private estate overlooking Reservoir; unusual advantages, 1 minute Commonwealth Ave. carline, 276 Chestnut Hill Ave., Brighton, Mass.

N. Y. C.—Large, light room, adjoining bath, suitable one-two; modern; park, church, transportations. LEWIS, 567 Ft. Wash. Av. (186th).

NEW YORK CITY, Washington Square—Large room with bath, private apartment. Phone Gramercy 7-7953.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Rooms suitable for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished in private home. ANNA V. DUSENBERRY, 468 Overbrook Rd. Tel. Ridge. 6-2127.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Large room facing ocean, five windows; twin beds adjoining private bath; one minute to restaurants and cars, but quiet.—LILLY, 11 Cliffside.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS WOMAN desires quiet room near Boston; no other guests; single house. Write Box K-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS CLEANED, REPAIRED
Bought, Sold, Exchanged
CITY ORIENTAL RUG CO.
67 Carver Street, Boston HANcock 4158

SALESMEN WANTED

MIDWESTERN manufacturer desires the services of an experienced commission salesman to sell soaps and grease solvents to the automotive, institutional and industrial trade. Address Box K-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, general, age 35, best of references, 6 years last place, desires position in Christian Science family. END. 6986, Boston.

Chauffeur—General, married, age 33. Protestant; nine years' experience; best of references. Tel. Blue Hill 4810, Milton, Mass.

POSITION as manager of estate or Guernsey cattle breeding establishment; middle aged, married; qualified in all branches of farming and retail distribution of milk. Address Box G-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE WOMAN of executive capacity with 14 years of teaching (from elementary school into college), also tutoring and two years of business. Philadelphia preferred, but free to go anywhere. H-6, 1318 Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Housekeeper, 50, for business people in modern home; clean, very nice cook; moderate wages; Boston or vicinity. Write Box F-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INFANT'S NURSE; graduate; years experience; Scotch. Write Box W-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG WOMAN, reliable, wishes position few days weekly as houseworker, seamstress or taking care of children. MRS. HERTHA RUMPF, 2642 East 21st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST Wanted—Applicant must be a member of The Mother Church or a Branch Church. First Church of Christ, Scientist, 154 Harrison Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES

CAMDEN, MAINE—9 rooms, 2 baths, 4 fireplaces, laundry, 2-car garage, large piazza; overlooking bay; 5-room service house on premises; price $950 season. Box G-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR RENT—Connecticut: Charming EARLY AMERICAN home; rental long season; period furnishings; fireplaces; 2 sleeping porches; baths; 6 bedrooms, swimming, golfing; 75 miles New York. $1100. Also attractive STUDIO BARN; garden, brook, double height living room; stone fireplace, 3 balcony bedrooms. SEASON $400. HANCOCK, 14 Christopher St., N. Y. City. Ch. 3-4640.

NEW SHORE COTTAGE
For Rent, ocean-front corner in beautiful Spring Lake; unique house, fireproof, insulated, marine roof-deck, full ocean view from 12 windows; three bedrooms, garage, numerous modern luxuries; high rent, full value, Summer Season 1937. Box 111, Spring Lake, N. J. Tel. 831.

ORLEANS, Mass.—To settle estate; 10 room unfinished Colonial house, restricted neighborhood, large lot, fine ocean view; any reasonable offer accepted. L. T. B., 210 Mt. Vernon St., W. Roxbury, Mass.

SUMMER RENTALS

"APPLEWOOD": Attractive Cape Cod Cottage, fireplace, all improvements, fine location, country and town atmosphere. Fine bathing beach. For Rent. E. Bradt, Dennis, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SONG RECITAL by artist students of ROBERT MALONE. 915 Carnegie. BENEFIT OF SCHOLARSHIP FUND. Barbizon Plaza Salon. June 11, N. Y. C COL. 5-5800

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., New York City, Room 503. Chick. 4-4408.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M. — 6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCORMACK BROS.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

Kaufman's, INC.
Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear and Furs of the better kind at prices no higher.
SECOND FLOOR, WATTS BLDG.

Chickering
PIANOS
at
E. E. FORBES & SONS
403 North 20th Street

ICE
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
PHONE 3-5246

Family Service Laundry
"Your Clothes Washed in Individual Nets—No Marks on Your Linens"
Phone 3-1133
Magnolia Ave. and 22nd St. So.

Wear Adorable Dresses and Be Admired
Adorable
1927 THIRD AVE.,

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON·INC
JEWELERS
·SILVERSMITHS
·SINCE 1879

Vanity Beauty Parlor
Russian Kura — A perfect scalp cleanser. The new machineless Permanent Wave, comfortable and cool.
Special price on all work by presenting this Advertisement
210 ST. FRANCIS ST. DEX 2827

GREER'S STORES
Carry Nationally Advertised Food Products
All Over Town

Store Your Winter Garments with
White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
Over twenty years of honest dealing
Phone Dexter 1377

MONTGOMERY

A complete line of GENERAL ELECTRIC HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES
See us before you buy
HENLEY APPLIANCE CO. INC.
RADIOS RANGES AIR CONDITIONING WASHERS REFRIGERATORS ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
COR. CHURCH AND LEE STS. C-188

Stanley Paulger
Photographer
9 Court Square

Spring Suits and Coats—Mayflower and Kay Dunhill Dresses—Kayser Hose and Underwear
Lawrence's
South Court Square

Lane and Mathews
In Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE C-417

DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

CHARLES FLOYD
Regents Graduate
Teacher of Voice
116 High St. C-5095W

"Results, Not Excuses"
ACME ROOFING CO.
Cedar 3877 5 Lower Wetumpka Rd.

The Paragon Press
Printing
Publishing :: Bookbinding
14 Adams Avenue C-945

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
119 COMMERCE STREET

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY
(Continued)

"Merpaco" Office Supplies
Call CEDAR 78 For
All Your Needs
Mercantile Paper Co.

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street, BRADENTON

Montgomery Roberts Company
Bradenton's Shopping Center

DAYTONA BEACH

HALIFAX MOTORS
R. C. HENSON, Pres
Oldsmobile and Chevrolet
Dealer
Official A. A. A.
118-122 Magnolia Avenue

Curtis Dry Goods Company
158 SOUTH BEACH STREET
Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed linens, curtains, drapery materials, spreads, dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear.

The Bootery
104 SO. BEACH ST.
Daytona's Finest Shoe Store—America's Finest Footwear
—Bags
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

FORT LAUDERDALE

Sunshine Tailors and Cleaners
Ed. V. Price — J. L. Taylor
CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHES
16 Tropical Arcade
Cleaning - Pressing - Altering
Phone 9164 Prop., J. Barada

Cal's Shoe Repair
Specializing in Ladies' Work
322 S. Andrews Ave.

HOLLYWOOD

Ivie-Marie Beauty Shop
1950 HARRISON STREET
PERMANENT WAVING
BEAUTY CULTURE
PHONE 133-J
Ivie Ezell Marie Campbell
Hollywood, Florida

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0762
1:00 to 3:00 p. m. daily
Advertising Information Bureau

SWP COVER THE EARTH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
220 WEST ADAMS ST. PHONE 5-2473

Telephone 5-0614
French Novelty Shop
Linens, Infants' Wear, Novelties
Silk Underwear, Tapestries, and Sweaters
28-30 WEST ADAMS STREET

Quality Foods Right Prices
Free Delivery
"Food That's Different"
RANDOLPH'S FOOD STORE
3550-52 ST. JOHNS AVE.
Hayward Randolph, Owner Tel. 7-8635

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

THE P. & L. PAINT DISTRIBUTORS
"61" Floor Varnish and Enamels
J. H. LLOYD — Contractor
818 Edison Ave. Phone 7-3418

BOULEVARD
Plee-zing Food Store
HERSHELL AND MELROSE
Fancy Groceries and Meats
Daily Deliveries—Ortega, Lake Shore, Fishweir and St. Johns Park
Phones 2-1133—1134

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

STERCHI'S
Complete Furnishings
for
The Home
20 West Adams Street

Mother's Day
Nunnalys & Whitmans Candies
Richard Hudnuts Toiletries
A Lane Drug Store is near you
"Always the Best"
Lane Drug Stores
INCORPORATED

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete Economical Car Service

KENDALL
THE 2000 MILE OIL
Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 7th Street

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

SHENANDOAH GROCETERIA, INC.
1690 S. W. Eighth St. Near 17th Ave.
is here to serve you.
The best to be had in foods at competitive prices.
Prompt Delivery Service Dial 2-3724

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1463 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
blocks west First Church of Christ Scientist

DOROTHY DOUGLAS
Home Made Ice Cream
23 Flavors
DELICIOUS SODAS and SUNDAES
7124 Biscayne Boulevard
Miami, Florida

BON TON DRY CLEANERS
We Call For and Deliver
Carpets and Rugs Cleaned
We Do Pleating
Plant and Main Office
637 N. W. FIFTH AVENUE
Phone 2-6715 Miami, Fla.

IVES FLORIDA'S FIRST Certified DAIRY
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

Bert's Grocerteria
INCORPORATED
Coconut Grove's Independent Food Stores
3440 MAIN HIGHWAY
Phones 4-1631, 4-1632

Abstracts - Title Insurance
Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

"Best Quality Work"
White Belt Laundry and Dry Cleaning
"We Pick Up and Deliver"
930 5th St. MIAMI BEACH Phone 5-4010
32nd Ave. at 60th St. MIAMI Phone Edgewater 1685

ORLANDO

CENTRAL FLORIDA LUMBER-SUPPLY CO.
Mills and Nebraska
Roofing - Paints
ORLANDO PHONE 3112

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
Orange Ave. near West Concord
PHONE 3176
348 PARK AVE., WINTER PARK

Abernathy Paint Co., Inc.
FINEST
Paints, Enamels, Varnishes, Wallpaper and Cold Water Paints
60 East Pine Street Phone 5677

SAVE AT
Sears
Where smart Orlando goes Thrifty
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
ORLANDO, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Complete Line of
Universal Appliances
Lighting Specialists
BURKHARDT'S, Inc.
207 Clematis Street

SARASOTA

GENERAL INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
Brown & Stokes Inc.
Brokers
MAIN STREET at FIVE POINTS

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
Dexdale Hosiery
AT FIVE POINTS

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
380 MAIN STREET PHONE 2231

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
318 MAIN STREET
Phone 2299

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

— HOWARD'S —
ICE CREAM PARLOR
serves that Delicious Southern Dairies
ICE CREAM
Also Dairy Lunch
115 3RD STREET NORTH
DIAL 65911—AND WE'LL DELIVER
"Opposite Williams Park"

TAMPA

"Shop at Sears and Save"
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
Tampa, Fla.

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
802-808 FLORIDA AVENUE
Tampa, Florida

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

"Latest Fashions of the Season"
Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
Fashions in Good Taste
611 TAMPA STREET
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY
ONIE AVEILHE MILLINERY
RICE-O'NEILL SHOES

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

FARLEY ELECTRIC
Electrical Contractor
Electrical Appliances and Repairs
Winter Haven, Fla. Tel. 25281

"WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE"
PUBLIX STORES INC.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Tires - Gas - Lubrication
Peachtree at Baker 147 S. Main St. East Point

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA GA.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 Broad N. W. Wa. 5789

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FLOWERS BY WIRE—Anywhere—Anytime
8 PEACHTREE WA. 0908

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY
Since 1866—Insurance Only
Fire — Automobile
Burglary — Casualty — Bonds
Walnut 2-3-4-5 702 Healey Bldg.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Joe N. Neel Co.
"One Price to Everybody"
New Summer Fashions
for Men, Women Misses and Boys
456-460 CHERRY ST.

ELEANOR SHOP
$3.98 Dresses a Specialty
Sizes 12 to 52
Suits - Coats and Sportswear
Phone 3766 414 THIRD STREET

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS SERVICE STATION
Cor. Second and Walnut Sts.
Phone 387

MULBERRY MARKET
"Everything Good to Eat"
Choice Meats - Fish - Poultry
Groceries - Produce
Prompt Delivery
Tels. 4181-4182 418-20-22 Mulberry St.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

GEORGIA

MACON
(Continued)

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

E. C. McMILLAN PAINT & GLASS CO.
Paints - Glass - Wallpapers
Weatherstrips - Builders' Supplies
Phone 5177 358 Third Street

KALSTEN DENSON CO.
Spring Bulbs and Seed
Fertilizer
Phone 5411 519 Third St.

SAVANNAH

We Specialize in
Personality Permanents
Shampoo and Finger Waving, Hair Cutting and Manicures by Master Operators
Purcell Beauty Shop
136 Whitaker Dial 5032
and SAVANNAH BEACH

EAGLE SHOE SHOP
111 Drayton St. Phone 2-0275
We specialize in making special shoes
Good Shoe Repairing and Dyeing
Work Called for and Delivered

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 8161
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Marjen Shop
Ready-to-Wear
Savannah, Ga.
Gowns 235 BULL STREET
TELEPHONE 4396

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

Marnez Shop
Millinery
Exclusive Agents
DUNLAP HATS
Three Perry Street, West Tel. 4396

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

Reid's
THE BETTER FOOD STORES
DOMESTIC and IMPORTED GROCERIES
Low Prices
1603 SO. BOULEVARD DIAL 21153
709 PROVIDENCE ROAD DIAL 21916

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
We Protect Your Linen in Every Way
Quality First is Our Motto
DIAL 3-5191

GREENSBORO

"SERVICE"
Phil R. Carlton, Inc.
REAL ESTATE — RENTS
INSURANCE — BONDING
Carlton Building opposite Courthouse
DIAL 8157-8158

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

WHEN IN BOSTON, U. S. A., live in comfortably furnished apartments adjacent to The Mother Church. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

GUIDES

PARIS—Dr. Franz Fischer, 48 rue d'Alésia, recommended guide for visitors Paris Exhibition. Frs. 80 daily Telephone Govelins 23.45.

POST WANTED

SWISS girl desires position with children; willing to do housework; please write to Frl. Berta Moser, Bollwerk 31, Berne, Switzerland.

TEACHERS

PARIS—Mademoiselle WEHRLY, 66 rue d'Alésia 14e. Violin, Solfeggio teacher, Paris Conservatory. Diplomas. Private pupils.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

BONEFAAS
Batavia-Bandoeng
KLOOSTERLINNEN
sterk en koel
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Biblioteksgatan 12

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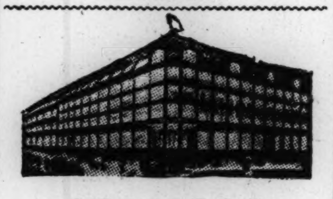
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(Continued)

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SYDNEY

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SYDNEY
(Continued)

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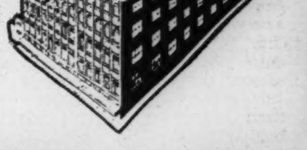
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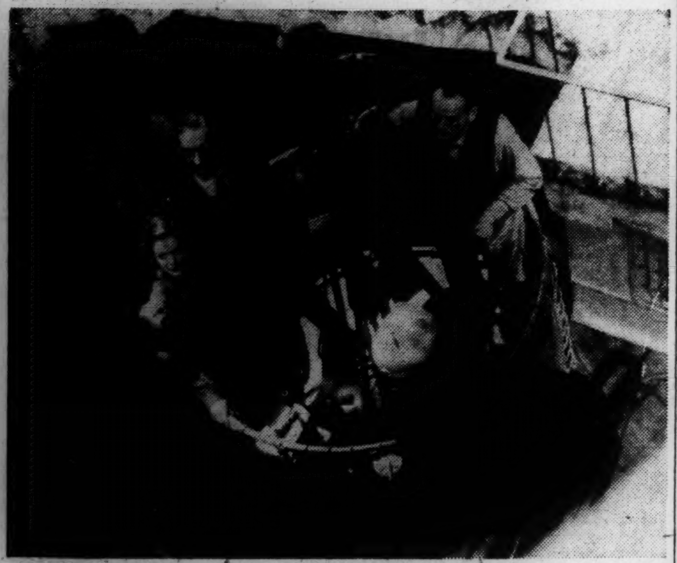
Daily Features Page

• *Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics* •

Monitor Movie Guide

Drama, Spectacle, Humor Join In 'History Is Made at Night'



Taking a Crane Ride to "Seventh Heaven"—Simone Simon and Director Henry King Go Aloft With a Crew of Two

April Romance (Alliance)—English-made film about Franz Schubert's unhappy romance contains a generous sprinkling of the composer's songs performed by Richard Tauber. Moving with customary leisureliness it manages to be a good deal better than most films about great composers. Jane Baxter, Carl Esmond, Athene Seyler, Paul Graetz.—Family.

Fair Warning (20th-Fox)—Small-town sheriff, owner of a country store, munches penny candy as he solves murders at a dude ranch in Death Valley. The mystery is well concealed and there is a homely quality to the humor as supplied by J. Edward Bromberg. Betty Furness, Billy Burrud, John Howard Payne.—Adults and young people.

History Is Made at Night (United Artists)—More than usually inexplicable title cloaks a strange combination of first-rate comedy, old-fashioned melodrama and big spectacle stuff. Charles Boyer as a quixotic headwaiter (apparently with a movie star's salary) chases Jean Arthur to New York, where she has gone to save the noble waiter from a murder charge framed by her excessively brutal and jealous husband (Colin Clive). Crash of a giant ocean liner into an iceberg furnishes the climax. Good entertainment of the more preposterous sort. Leo Carrillo is very funny as a chef.—Adults and mature young people.

Lost Horizon (Columbia)—A new horizon in film making. James Hilton's philosophic fantasy has been brought to the screen by the skillful hands of Frank Capra and Robert Riskin with deference to the author's intent. Some changes have been made but the cinema interpretation combines beautiful photography, magnificent settings and good acting to re-create through cinematic terms the lost world of Shangri-La. Ronald Colman, Jane Wyatt, Sam Jaffe, Edward Everett Horton, Thomas Mitchell, Isabel Jewell, John Howard, Margo.—Adults and young people.

Marked Woman (Warner Bros.)—Apparently inspired by the Luciano vice prosecutions in New York City, this stark drama elevates its chief subjects to night club hostesses but does not mitigate the horror of the big city rackets and their megalomaniacal overlord, brilliantly played by Eduardo Cianelli. Performances are commendable throughout and the producers have had the courage to end such a film as it should end and not with an impossible, romantic clinch. Bette Davis, Humphrey Bogart, Lola Lane, Isabel Jewell, Rosalind Marquis, Mayo Methot, Jane Bryan.—Adults.

Off to the Races (20th-Fox)—A new Jones family comedy and—although we are becoming slightly tired of repeating this—it turns out to be just about the best of the series. The farcical situations are nicely balanced against typical small-town family comedy and there is a deal of suspense before the big sulky race is won. Jed Prouty, Spring Byington, Slim Summerville and other Jones characters.—Family.

Seventh Heaven (20th-Fox)—Sentimental drama of the Paris slums made famous by the silent picture starring Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell. Settings of the talkie version are realistic and the love idyl of Diane and Chico amidst the tenements and squalor still has a compelling charm. James Stewart, Simone Simon, Jean Hersholt, Gregory Ratoff, Gale Sondergaard, J. Edward Bromberg, John Qualen. — Adults and young people.

When Love Is Young (Universal)—Pleasantly inconsequential comedy with a production number here and there to help things along. Would-be warbler from the provinces places her career in the hands of an ace press agent but saves her heart for the boy back home. When latter proves a first-class frost, warbler and p. a. merge. Virginia Bruce, Kent Taylor, Walter Brennan, Christian Rub.—Adults and young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Maytime," "Quality Street," "Wings of the Morning," "Head Over Heels in Love," "When You're in Love," "The Human Adventure," "Yellow Cruise," "Lloyds of London," "One in a Million," "Born to Dance," "Champagne Waltz," "That Girl from Paris," "Stowaway," "Love on the Run," "As You Like It," "The Devil Is a Sissy," "The Gay Desperado," "My Man Godfrey," "Nine Days a Queen," "Romeo and Juliet."

Young People and Adults: "The Good Earth," "The Soldier and the Lady," "Love Is News," "Camille," "Beloved Enemy," "Black Legion," "You Only Live Once," "Maid of Salem," "The Plough and the Stars," "After the Thin Man," "The Plainsman," "Winterset," "Rembrandt," "Come and Get It," "Libeled Lady," "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," "Craig's Wife," "Dodsworth."

Adults Only: "Marked Woman," "Mystic Mountain," "La Kermesse Héroïque," "Anthony Adverse."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays.)

Daily Anecdote

The Little Bootblack

At Oxford there was once a bright, active little bootblack named George. He did his work well, and was always kind and helpful.

One day one of the students remarked, "A boy who can black shoes so well can study well. Let's give George an education."

The students banded together to put the little bootblack through school. George became a learned man, and something infinitely better—a great and noble man. He was George Whitefield, the beloved minister.

Motoraids

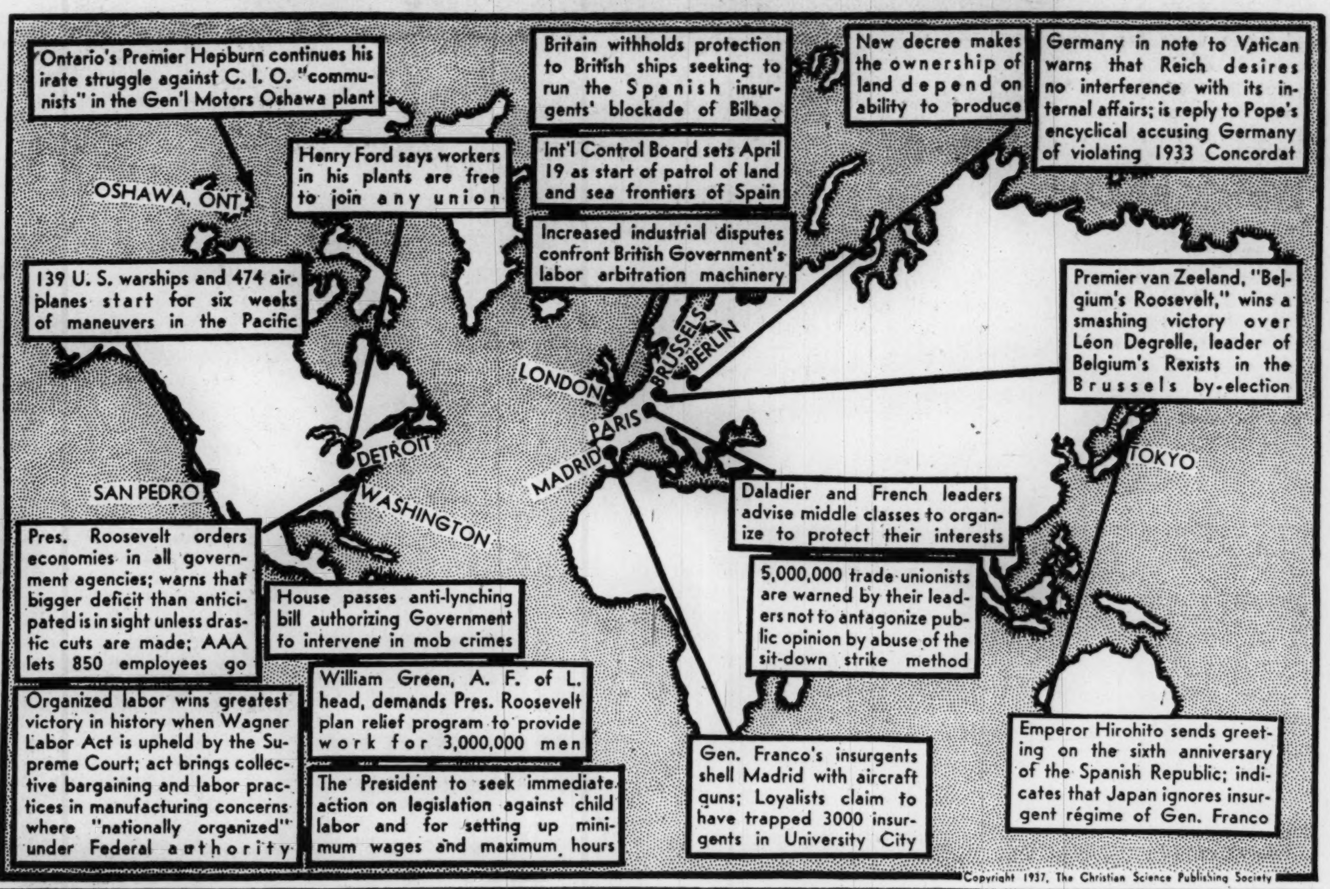
Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Use of Flares

While on a trip through the southern part of the United States recently my attention was attracted several times by trucks stalled on the highway and undergoing minor repairs. In each case a red flag was displayed about 100 yards in front of and to the rear of the stalled vehicle. At night these flags were supplemented by red flares which burn for some time and warn approaching motorists of the danger so they might slacken their speed and pass with greater safety. This sound precaution on the part of trucks might well be adopted by all pleasure cars and thereby insure greater safety both to one's self and to those passing. This equipment may be purchased at most automotive stores.

(Miss) F. E. S., Monett, Mo.

World News of the Week at a Glance



Ontario's Premier Hepburn continues his irate struggle against C. I. O. "communists" in the Gen'l Motors Oshawa plant

Henry Ford says workers in his plants are free to join any union

139 U. S. warships and 474 airplanes start for six weeks of maneuvers in the Pacific

Pres. Roosevelt orders economies in all government agencies; warns that bigger deficit than anticipated is in sight unless drastic cuts are made; AAA lets 850 employees go

House passes anti-lynching bill authorizing Government to intervene in mob crimes

Organized labor wins greatest victory in history when Wagner Labor Act is upheld by the Supreme Court; act brings collective bargaining and labor practices in manufacturing concerns where "nationally organized" under Federal authority

William Green, A. F. of L. head, demands Pres. Roosevelt plan relief program to provide work for 3,000,000 men

The President to seek immediate action on legislation against child labor and for setting up minimum wages and maximum hours

Britain withholds protection to British ships seeking to run the Spanish insurgents' blockade of Bilbao

Int'l Control Board sets April 19 as start of patrol of land and sea frontiers of Spain

Increased industrial disputes confront British Government's labor arbitration machinery

New decree makes the ownership of land depend on ability to produce

Germany in note to Vatican warns that Reich desires no interference with its internal affairs; is reply to Pope's encyclical accusing Germany of violating 1933 Concordat

Premier van Zeeland, "Belgium's Roosevelt," wins a smashing victory over Léon Degrelle, leader of Belgium's Rexists in the Brussels by-election

Daladier and French leaders advise middle classes to organize to protect their interests

5,000,000 trade unionists are warned by their leaders not to antagonize public opinion by abuse of the sit-down strike method

Gen. Franco's insurgents shell Madrid with aircraft guns; Loyalists claim to have trapped 3000 insurgents in University City

Emperor Hirohito sends greeting on the sixth anniversary of the Spanish Republic; indicates that Japan ignores insurgent régime of Gen. Franco

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Sunbonnet Sue

A sunny hour,
A flower or two,
Invites us now
To Spring's Review.
L.M.
DON DERO

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

All Change!

This rather simple game is guaranteed to pep up any little gathering. The first step is to arrange some chairs in a circle. There should be one chair less than the number of players. Each player is given the name of a city which represents a railroad station. When all participants are seated, the player left standing in the center of the circle calls out the names of two stations.

The players representing the stations called must quickly change places. While this exchange is taking place, the player who has called the names attempts to capture one of the vacant seats. The one left out continues to call the stations.

For a general uproar it is only necessary for the one in the center to say "All change!" At this command all must rise and exchange places.—R. Mc., Hingham, Mass.

School of Genius

Conversation enriches the understanding; but solitude is the school of genius.—Gibbon.

Quotation for Today

LIFE is mostly froth and bubble,
Two things stand like stone—
Kindness in another's trouble,
Courage in your own.

—A. L. Gordon.

In Lighter Vein

Things I Never Expect to Know

Whether others, than headline writers, ever use the word "scan."

Why, if anyone's foot is stepped on in a bus, it must always be mine.

Whether a puppy is ever anything besides hungry.

Why more teachers don't send to this column funny things kids say in school.

Whether a kitten ever thinks of anything besides having fun.

Whether a bee ever gets tired of being busy.—Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News.

Limited to Everybody

"You say the new club you want me to join is very exclusive?"

"Oh, definitely! Why, within a year we expect to have hundreds of members from every section of the city!"

Stale

Driving a new car, a lady halted at a petrol station and was given a supply of petrol and oil.

She then demanded that her car's tires should be let down and blown up again.

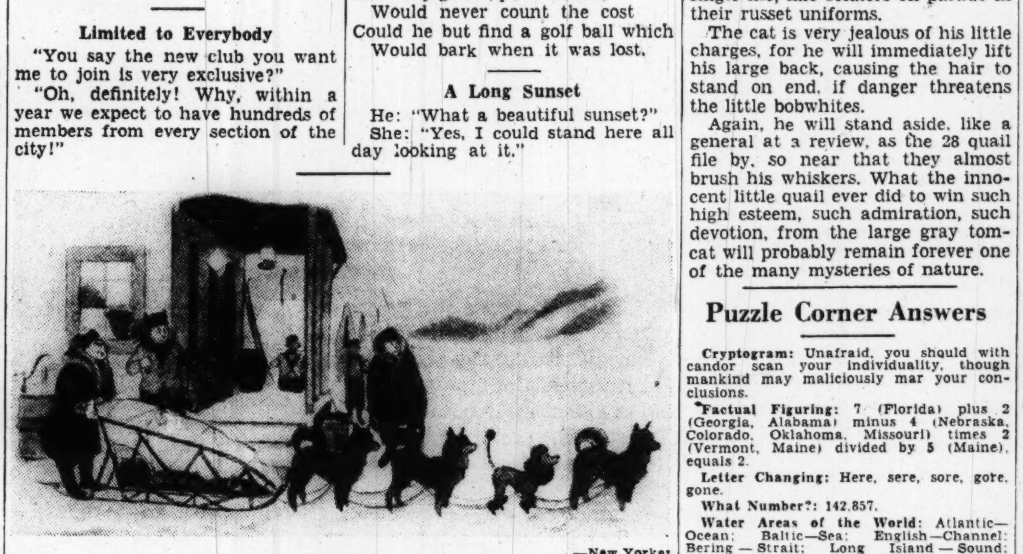
When the garage hand timorously asked for a reason, she replied, "It's six weeks since that air was put in; it's bound to be bad; I like fresh air in my tires."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Awaiting An Inventor

Most any golfer, poor or rich,
Would never count the cost
Could he but find a golf ball which
Would bark when it was lost.

A Long Sunset

He: "What a beautiful sunset?"
She: "Yes, I could stand here all day looking at it."



"To me, a dog is a dog"

—New Yorker

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Cat and Quail

(Crestview Messenger)

Crestview, Fla.

It has often been said that a cat is the arch-enemy of all birds. But an exception has been found in Valpariso, Fla., where a large gray tomcat has become the guardian of a covey of 28 quail.

Almost any day the cat can be seen walking slowly along near the bay, with the quail following in single file, like soldiers on parade in their russet uniforms.

The cat is very jealous of his little charges, for he will immediately lift his large back, causing the hair to stand on end, if danger threatens the little bobwhites.

Again, he will stand aside, like a general at a review, as the 28 quail file by, so near that they almost brush his whiskers. What the innocent little quail ever did to win such high esteem, such admiration, such devotion, from the large gray tomcat will probably remain forever one of the many mysteries of nature.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Unafraid, you should with candor scan your individuality, though mankind may maliciously mar your conclusions.

Factual Figuring: 7 (Florida) plus 2 (Georgia, Alabama) minus 4 (Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma, Missouri) times 2 (Vermont, Maine) divided by 5 (Maine), equals 2.

Letter Changing: Here, sere, sore, gore, gone.

What Number?: 142,857.

Water Areas of the World: Atlantic—Ocean; Baltic—Sea; English—Channel; Bering — Strait; Long Island — Sound; Geneva—Lake; Amazon—River; Labrador—Current; Hudson—Bay; St. Lawrence—Gulf.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Conversation (Eph. 4:22)—The word here rendered "conversation" carries the significance of "manner of life, behavior, conduct" (Abbott-Smith: Lexicon).

Divest—Preferably *di-vest'* (*i* long, *e* short).

The Latin *divestire* (*dis*, "apart," and *vestire*, "to clothe") meant "to unclothe"; and we use our word in the specific sense of "to strip of clothing, arms, or equipage," and in the figurative sense of "to deprive or dispossess."

Ecclesiastical—*Eh-kle-zih-as'-tih-kal* (secondary stress on second syllable). Following the general rule that a vowel preceding a doubled consonant (at the beginning of a word) is never long, the first *e* is short.

Effect—Each *e* is short. (See rule in preceding paragraph.)

Election (II Peter 1:10)—*E-lek'-shun* (first *e* as in beside, second short, *u* clipped-short).

The word here renders the Greek *ekloge*, which conveys the sense of divine selection. Incidentally, "election" is derived from a combination of the Latin roots *e*, "out," and *legere*, "to choose"—the sense being that those who are elected are selected from among their fellows because of appropriate qualities.

Ensample—This archaic form of "example" is pronounced *en-sam'-pl* (*e* short, *a* intermediate as in *ask*).

Expectation — *Eks-pek-tay'-shun.*

Our word is derived from the Latin *expectare*, "to look for"; and, of course, there is in this an element of faith, "the substance of things hoped for." Incidentally, one of Webster's definitions is ". . . anticipation, esp. of benefits," and the Standard follows with ". . . a prospect of good to come; advantage hoped for. . . ."

(Note: Since futurity is the essence of "expect," it is obvious that we cannot properly say: "I expect that she arrived last night.")

Hypocrisy—*Hih-pok'rih-sih.*

The act or practice of pretending to be what one is not, is summed up in our word "hypocrisy" (Greek *hypokrisis*, "the acting of a part, or the playing of a role on the stage"). It is, of course, the carrying of the acting or pretending from the stage (where it belongs) into everyday life that is stigmatized.

The reproach of the word, however, is not fastened to the one who would appear less deserving than he is, but to the one who would pretend to be better—the wolf in sheep's clothing.

Obliterate—*Ob-lit'-er-ate.*

The primary meaning of this word was "to smear out letters," the Latin roots being *ob*, "over," and *littera*, "letter." In writing with a stylus on a waxen tablet, the ancient Roman could obliterate his letters by rubbing out the mistake with the rounded end of his writing instrument. Today, when something is obliterated by time or use, we note that it is worn out, effaced, made undecipherable. It is removed so that the record is gone forever.

Nations as well as individuals need to obliterate many false beliefs, just as the Romans used to obliterate their records. Of course, outworn methods and devices are perhaps more easily discarded than are erroneous opinions, worries, fears, hatreds, etc. But if the mental slate is once rubbed clean, true ideas may be imprinted or impressed effectively.

Omega—The prevailing pronunciation in the United States is *o-me'-ga* (*o* as in obey, *e* long, *a* as in *sofa*). In England, however, the preference is for *o'-meh-ga* (*o* long, *e* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

Polycarp—*Pol'-ih-karp* (*o* and *i* short, *a* as in *arm*).

Polycarp (A. D. 69-166) was a link between the apostles and the ecclesiastical writers of the latter part of the second century. For example, Irenaeus wrote of hearing Polycarp "speak of his intercourse with John and the rest who had seen the Lord."

During a festival in Smyrna in 166, a cry was raised against the Christians; and Polycarp sought refuge. He was betrayed, however, and efforts were made to make him "revile Christ." The pious martyr said: "Eighty and six years have I served him and he hath done me no wrong. How then can I speak evil of my king who saved me?"

The fagots were lighted, and his noble work was crowned with a baptism of fire.

Portend—*Por-tend'.*

Notwithstanding the fact that "portend" is derived from the Latin *portendere*, "to foretell, predict," we have come to use the word only in connection with untoward or unpropitious events. In present-day usage, pleasant things are not portended.

Probation—*Pro-bay'-shun.*

This word is derived from the Latin *probare*, "to prove"; and inasmuch as this in turn is traceable to *probus*, "good, excellent," we are assured that the primary meaning of *probare* was "to judge the goodness of a thing."

Probation, then, may be considered as an opportunity given one to measure up to the best; it is a time of proving—of demonstration. There may seem to be some tribulation, but it is only a fitting for more progress.

Threshold—Preferably *thresh'-old.*

Transition—Preferably *tran-zish'-un.*

Gradualness or lack of abruptness seems to be the essence of a "transition," as we ordinarily conceive the term, which comes to us from the Latin *transitus*, "a passing over" (*trans*, "across," and *ire*, "to go"). The speaker who makes the transition from one subject to another does it best when he blends the one into the other; and we are all familiar with the delicate modulations by which the capable pianist changes keys without changing modes.

(1), (2)—Except in special cases, cardinal numbers are read as cardinals, and ordinals as ordinals. These are cardinals: *one, two.*

Vote on Philistines—In opening this queston to a vote by readers, this department has appealed to a tribunal which Webster's would be fortunate and glad to appeal to—a widespread group of more-than-average users of good English. A dictionary does not dictate, it records, usage.

To date the vote stands: *Fil'-iss-teen*, 177; *Fih-lis'-tin*, 73; *Fil'-iss-tine*, 37; *Fil'-iss-tin*, 8.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Wellesley (Mass.) reader shares today's cryptic message:

EXUJNUAS, WHE OTHERS BAIT
MUXSHN OMUX WHEN AXSAZA-
SEURAIW, ITHEYT QUXVAXS
QUW QURAMAHEORW QUN
WHEN MHXMREOAHXO.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the southern State in which a ship canal issue is a matter of controversy —— add the number of states that border on that State ——; subtract the number that border on the State of Kansas ——; multiply by the number of States casting their votes for Governor Landon in the last election ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of one of those states in order to obtain an even number as your answer ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

HERE a minute ago, and now it's GONE. Can you make the change from HERE to GONE in 4 moves, by following the usual rules?

What Number?

What number, when multiplied successively by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, gives products which contain the same digits arranged in the same succession?

Water Areas of the World

Can you correctly identify each of these large water areas of the world, following the example checked?

1	Atlantic	Lake	
2	Baltic	Current	
3	English	Ocean	1
4	Bering	River	
5	Long Island	Bay	
6	Geneva	Gulf	
7	Amazon	Sea	
8	Labrador	Strait	
9	Hudson	Channel	
10	St. Lawrence	Sound	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Odds and Ends

Green Tomatoes

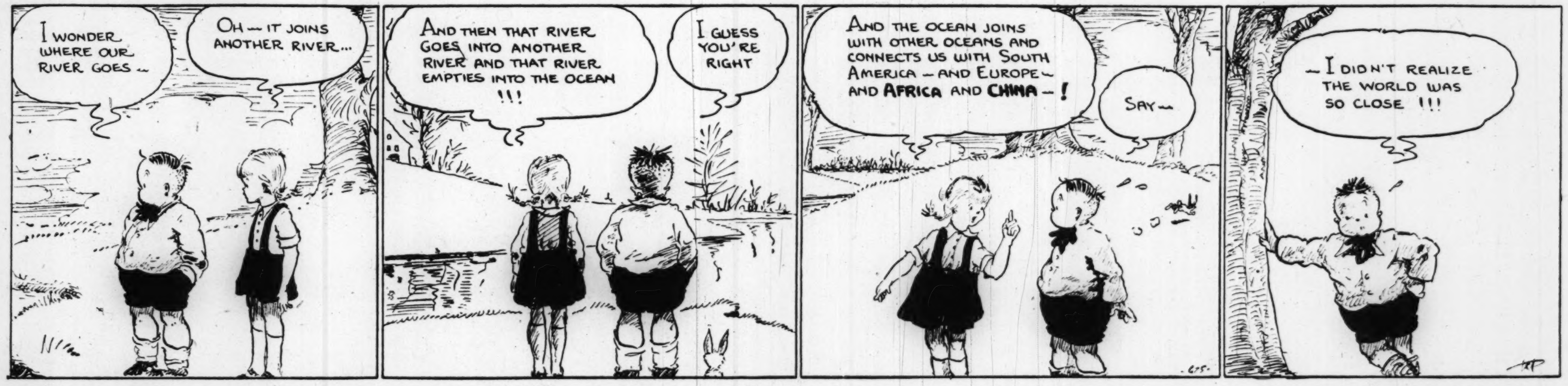
Green tomatoes have practically the same food value as the ripe ones, if cooked or pickled.

Pilgrim's Plant

The red clover was one of the first plants colonists brought over to America from Europe.

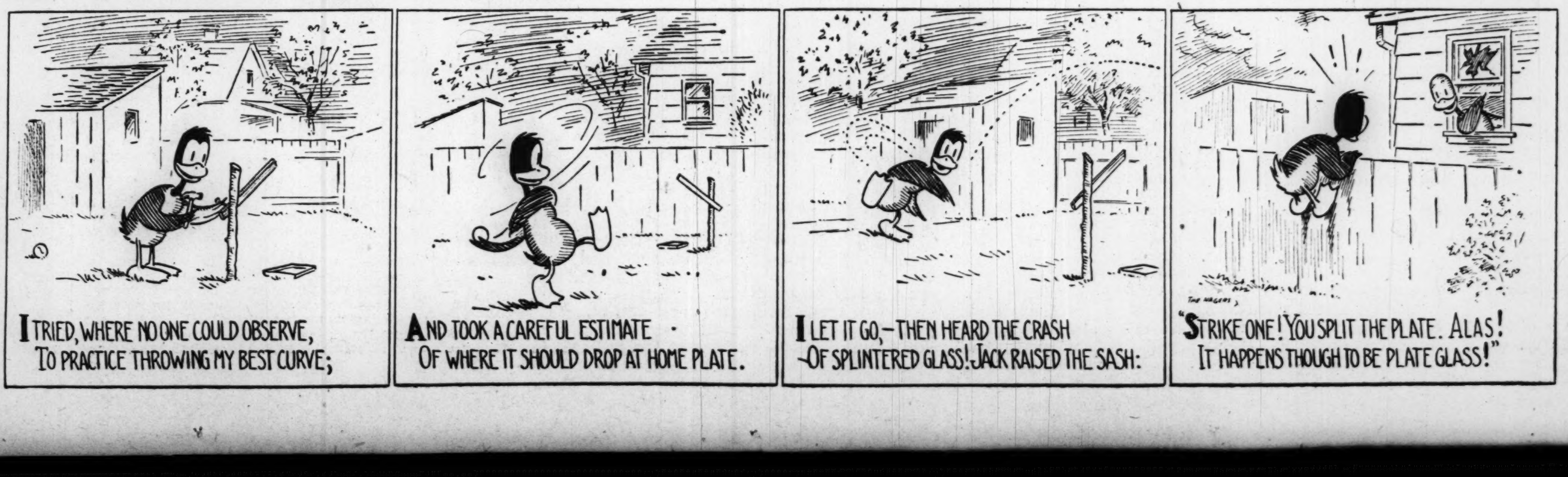
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Next Door to Willowville*

By Le Pelley


I WONDER WHERE OUR RIVER GOES—
OH—IT JOINS ANOTHER RIVER...
AND THEN THAT RIVER GOES INTO ANOTHER RIVER AND THAT RIVER EMPTIES INTO THE OCEAN !!!
I GUESS YOU'RE RIGHT
AND THE OCEAN JOINS WITH OTHER OCEANS AND CONNECTS US WITH SOUTH AMERICA—AND EUROPE—AND AFRICA AND CHINA—!
SAY—
—I DIDN'T REALIZE THE WORLD WAS SO CLOSE !!!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Wrong Plate*

By The Hagers


I TRIED, WHERE NO ONE COULD OBSERVE, TO PRACTICE THROWING MY BEST CURVE;
AND TOOK A CAREFUL ESTIMATE OF WHERE IT SHOULD DROP AT HOME PLATE.
I LET IT GO,—THEN HEARD THE CRASH OF SPLINTERED GLASS! JACK RAISED THE SASH:
"STRIKE ONE! YOU SPLIT THE PLATE. ALAS! IT HAPPENS THOUGH TO BE PLATE GLASS!"
THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1937
"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."
PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Mr. Ford and the Clock

"WAGES, production and competition never seen before. New methods that will call for more skill, higher wages and a larger number of employees."

Henry Ford has done the "impossible" so many times that few will question his latest promise. This apparently is his answer to the Wagner Act. He does not defy the law, but as with NRA he hopes to get ahead of it with higher wages and increased employment. He is not hampered by divided controls or by the necessity of showing his stockholders large profits. His whole idea seems to be to produce more efficiently, sell the product and buy more equipment and better methods to produce still more efficiently.

It may be said that if every manufacturer gave to workers as large a share of the increased purchasing power derived from more efficient production, all would have good markets for their products and the problem of distribution would be on the way to solution. Yet even if we accept Mr. Ford's economics as sound and assume that he practices them wisely and fairly, he does not control the whole economic system. His workers cannot buy all his cars; he must seek a market among other workers who may not be so well paid. And his own employees must buy most of their supplies at monopoly prices.

With all his strong position, all his ingenuity, can Mr. Ford successfully operate an island of free competition and production for use in an economic ocean of restricted competition and production for profit? Can he ask his workers to go along with him? Can he keep that other promise he made a few days ago—never to "recognize the United Automobile Workers' Union or any other union"?

So far Mr. Ford has operated his enterprises as a benevolent dictator, dividing his profits between wages and new equipment as he thought wisest, giving no voice in the decision to bankers, to unions or to his dealers. Some of his dealers were sorely distressed by the stoppage of sales when he switched to Model A. Some of his workers have suffered when plants were idle. Both workers and dealers probably have some idea that they might have managed more wisely. But they have not had the opportunity.

Will they have it? The C. I. O. is definitely preparing to tackle the Ford plants. Will wage increases—which it is believed Mr. Ford will scorn to make under pressure—hold up unionization? Or will a thirty-hour week put the Ford workers far ahead of those in other motor plants and check the C. I. O.? It is unlikely that workers will be satisfied with more efficient production, cheaper cars for consumers, or even increased employment. They want a voice on working conditions such as the speed-up. And they seek a larger share in the total production. That would curtail the share Mr. Ford could use for new and more efficient equipment.

Will Mr. Ford be able to turn the clock back to freer competition all round, avoiding unionization, continuing to produce for use—or for his own concept of wisest use—blocking attempts either of labor or capital to say how production shall be divided? His experience—and the experience of the public today—is that both labor and capital are chiefly interested in getting a bigger share of production for themselves—even if that involves curtailing the wealth that could be produced and shared by the community.

One may wish that those with the Ford desire to produce as much and as cheaply as possible could keep the direction of modern enterprise. Yet it must be recognized that they exercise a dictatorship; they determine what use shall be made of the product. And in this day, with the people gaining political and economic power, it is unlikely that such absolute control, however benevolent, however much wiser than popular control, will long exist.

"Conant Vanzetti Morison"

ASTRONOMERS will have to look to their laurels as forecasters of cosmic events in face of Prof. Harold J. Laski's announced discovery of a Ph. D. Harvard thesis written by one "Conant Vanzetti Morison" under date of 2137 A. D. Scheduled to address a gathering upon "The Future of Democracy," Professor Laski repaired to the British Museum many weeks ago to pursue his recondite researches. Imagine his pleasure in stumbling upon mythical Volume 1, with its Bellamy-like review and interpretation of European history for 200 years to come, and his equally keen regret that Volume 2, embracing affairs in the United States of America for the same period, could not be located by all the Kingdom's librarians!

"Dr. Morison" possesses a challenging intellectual genealogy. But one's immediate concern is with the picture of democratic evolution drawn by this scion of educational heredity. One finds the "United States of Europe" flourishing in the Morison thesis in 2137; a continent free from unemployment, a popular hegemony with the six-hour day, compulsory retirement at 55, judicial retirement at 60, complete freedom of speech, and finally a sharing of wealth on a basis of equality disturbed only, in Professor Laski's interpretation, by "reasonable" differences and variations in individual conditions.

In this long perspective one sees evidences of a continuing struggle on the part of men for a richer and fuller life as the centuries ring in and out. The Morison thesis, however, depicts a tragic history of war, the fall of fascism, the rise of a proletariat dictatorship and the coming of a proletarian democracy in its recorded interpretation of the eras covered. Is this the only way out? Is a Christian capitalism, shared by millions of people spiritually aroused and keenly aware of the needs of all sorts and conditions of men an impossibility? Is war inevitable?

May not one hope that when Professor Laski resumes his promised search for Volume 2, it may appear that human brotherhood has unmeasurable powers to sway the hearts and minds of men and nations? May it not appear that the annihilation of space by modern transport and communication possesses greater powers for good than for conflict? And finally, may it not be found that statesmanship will be equal to the responsibilities of the ages present and to come, founded as it must be on the support of Christian citizenship in a world beset with problems but illumined with the hope of an ever-growing understanding of the necessities of mankind?

Toward a Curb on Lynching

PASSAGE of the Gavagan bill by a vote of 277 to 119 in the House of Representatives doubtless fairly measures the sentiment of the American people generally on this form of what President Roosevelt called "collective murder." Lynching is in one respect more serious than ordinary murder because it involves a kind of anarchy in which mobs take the law into their own hands and usurp functions of government.

If the advocates of the federal antilynching measure had wished some theatrical demonstration in its favor they could not have designed an event more suited to the purpose than was afforded them by the barbaric slaying of two Negroes at Duck Hill, Miss., on Tuesday. The searing of human flesh with blow-torches had its answer in the vote at Washington on Thursday.

It is perfectly true that, as Hatton W. Sumners, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said, the South has a racial problem which the North in general knows nothing of. It is equally true, as most enlightened leaders of the South affirm, that lynching is not the solution for that problem.

In the growing insistence of intelligent southerners upon orderly processes of the law instead of terrorism lies the greatest hope of the eventual ending of mob executions. This has already reduced the crime of lynching to a small fraction of what it once was. Yet nothing short of elimination can satisfy the moral sense of the nation.

Hence the effort to reach by federal power what is in individual instances a local problem. The Gavagan bill would make it a felony punishable in federal courts for local officers to fail to use all efforts in protecting a prisoner in their custody or in apprehending and prosecuting members of a lynching mob. It would also make the county liable for civil damages to the family of a prisoner abducted and slain or injured. Of these two provisions, the latter would be probably the more effective.

Two hurdles remain to be cleared before the Gavagan bill can become effective law. One of these is passage in the Senate, where the southern states have relatively more strength and where measures of this sort in the past have always been filibustered to death. The second is the question of the constitutionality of haling municipalities or their officers before the bar of federal justice, a question on which southern senators insist the act would be invalid and are backed by Senator Borah of Idaho.

However this may be, it is very much to be hoped that agitation in the South for home rule suppression of mob law will continue and will gain in effectiveness. It might be remembered, too, that not all lynchings have taken place in the South. Some have occurred elsewhere and some with white men as their victims. State laws along the proposed lines of defining official duty of making counties or other municipalities liable in money damages for lynch law violence would be salutary everywhere.

HISTORICAL STUDENTS may well inquire what they can learn from Edward Gibbon, whose bicentenary is concentrating on him a good deal of attention. Probably never before has there been so lively an interest in history on the part of ordinary men and women. But generally speaking, those who make history interesting are not scholars, and scholars do not make it interesting. This is where the significance of Gibbon comes in. His "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" is not only one of the greatest examples of serious historical research in the experience of the world; it is also a literary masterpiece. Gibbon united in himself the discipline of two separate arts—the art of the writer and the art of the historian. To a certain extent, so did later writers like Lord Macaulay, and Motley, and Prescott. But that union is less often seen today. Gibbon is an example of what the world may expect when once more the arts of historian and writer are reunited.

Far Eastern Problems

Book News of the Day

THE FAR EAST IN WORLD POLITICS, by G. F. Hudson (New York: Oxford University Press. $3), gives a clear-cut and well-balanced analysis of the complex interplay of the Great Powers' Far Eastern policies during the past hundred years.

The story is motivated by the forcible opening of the hermit empires of China and Japan to diplomatic intercourse and international trade. The consequences of that vigorous Western objective, achieved during the middle decades of the nineteenth century, are seen in the present Far Eastern problem, so momentous for today and tomorrow. Under the dynamic impact of Western products, methods and ideas, China and Japan have been radically transformed, albeit in quite different ways. Japan has become a great Power on Western lines and now dominates the Far Eastern situation. China, despite its vastly greater size and population, has not yet evolved a workable adjustment between the old order and the new.

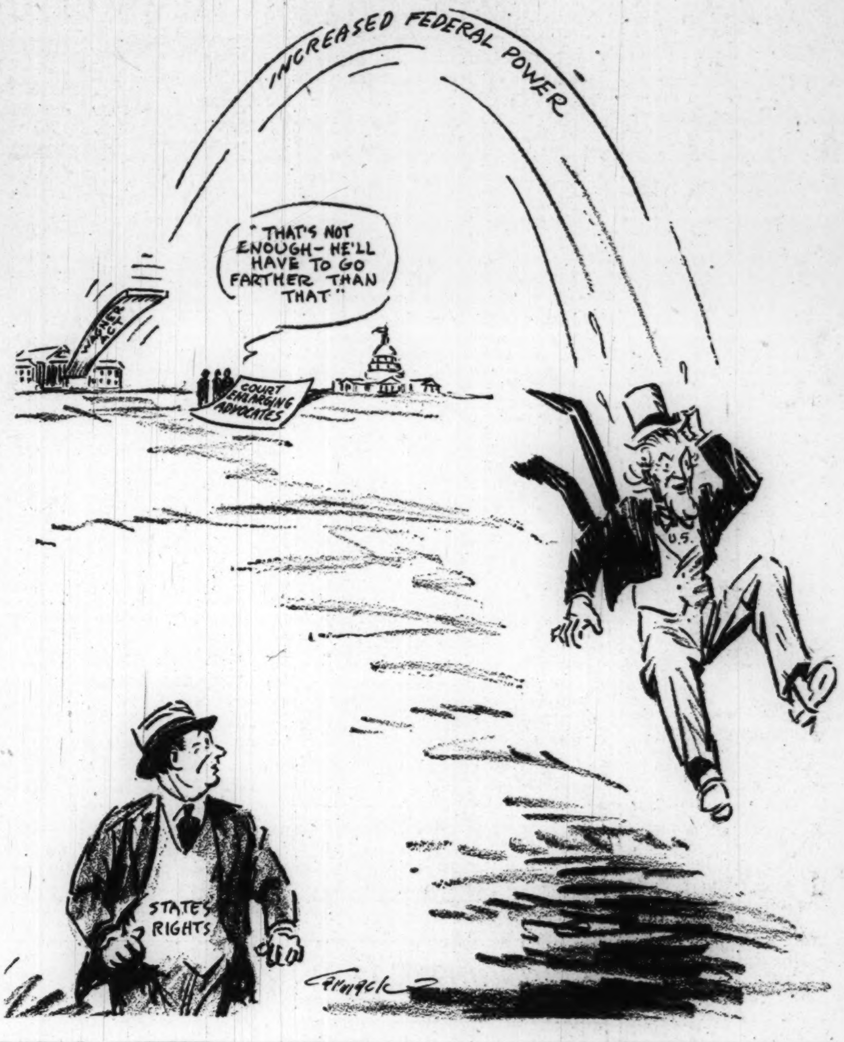
Although deliberately omitting the internal affairs of all countries involved save where they have a direct bearing upon international relations, the author describes at some length the domestic situations of both China and Japan when first confronted by the impact of the West, together with their respective responses to Western pressure. This is perhaps the most valuable part of the book. The author first reveals the profound differences between the old orders in China and Japan. He then clearly analyzes the reasons why the ultra-conservative Celestial Empire fought vainly against Westernism; whereas feudal, aristocratic Japan, agreeing quickly with its adversary, accepted the situation.

THE SHANGHAI PROBLEM, by William Crane Johnstone Jr. (Stanford University Press. $3), is a scholarly, well-documented account of China's commercial and financial metropolis, describing in detail the development of Shanghai from the coming of the first foreign traders in the early 1840's, and analyzing the larger aspects of the "Problem."

The outstanding deduction is that Shanghai, like Topsy, "jes growed." Geography virtually ordained that a stretch of unpromising flats along the muddy Whangpoo River should be the base for Western commercial penetration of China's heart, the huge Yangtse Valley. But just *how* Shanghai should develop was not systematically planned by anyone. Its humble beginnings were mainly the upshot of deals between foreign merchants, their consuls and the local Chinese authorities. This accounts for the twofold character of the foreign occupation, with its International Settlement and the French Concession, physically contiguous yet politically distinct. Beyond the limits of these foreign zones there has gradually arisen the Chinese-controlled Municipality.

The author indicates no solution for the problem, but concludes that the existing status cannot last long. L. S.

What Will Satisfy?


INCREASED FEDERAL POWER
WAGNER ACT
"THAT'S NOT ENOUGH—HE'LL HAVE TO GO FARTHER THAN THAT"
COURT ENLARGING ADVOCATES
U.S.
STATES RIGHTS

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"I'll Write to the Times"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A widely circulated English evening paper recently asked its readers to ballot on its favorite features in their order of interest.

These features were given under thirteen heads, including News, Sporting News, Letters to the Editor, Notes on Passing Events, Saturday's Religious Page.

News was an easy winner, of course, with Sporting News and Letters to the Editor placed second and third. Notes on Passing Events came fourth. The rest were nowheres, with Saturday's Religious Page the thirteenth to pass the post! Surely a sign of the times worth noting.

It is the "place" win of Letters to the Editor that one is inclined to regard as the wonder horse of the race! We are all familiar with the fervid expression of the irate individual who stutters: "Abominable! I'll write to the Times about it." But to find other people eagerly turning to this outburst in the correspondence column is somewhat of a surprise!

Possibly the explanation is that as everybody writes to their newspaper occasionally, it becomes natural to look at the column daily to see if the thunderbolt is printed.

There is a curious omission in the thirteen starters just mentioned. The day's leader did not run! Would this arise from a wish not to handicap the thirteen, or because the leader is not a "feature" but a complete "entity"? H. W.

Plymouth, Eng.

Dependence on Upright Justice

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When I opened "The Best Letters of Thomas Jefferson" today, and read on the first page the following extract, it struck me forcibly as being right in line with the discussion going on today in regard to the Supreme Court:

> The dignity and stability of government in all its branches, the morals of the people, and every blessing of society, depend so much upon an upright and skillfull administration of justice that the judicial power ought to be distinct from both the legislature and executive, and independent upon both, that so it may be a check upon both, as both should be checks upon that. The judges, therefore, should always be men of learning and experience in the laws, of exemplary morals, great patience, calmness and attention; their minds should not be distracted with jarring interests; they should not be dependent upon any man or body of men. To these ends, they should hold estates for life in their offices, or, in other words, their commissions should be during good behavior, and their salaries ascertained and established by law.

Thanking you all for your very helpful editorials and noble, courageous stand for the highest and best government.

Concord, N. H. (Miss) MARY E. PEARSON

Napoleon, Newspapers and Witches

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of our local weekly newspapers has been printing the story of the current motion picture, "Maid of Salem." This story is based on the witchcraft delusion at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1692, and portrays the clergy as base, ignorant villains, who condemned innocent people to death after brutal, farcical trials. The killing of witches by the Puritans at Salem is persistently used as an opportunity to cast aspersions on the clergy and religion.

As a matter of fact, during the seventeenth century, and even before history was ever written, the belief in witchcraft was universal. Sir Robert Boyle, one of the foremost scientists of his time, was a believer in witches, and so was everybody else.

J. W. Wickwar, in his book, "Witchcraft and the Black Art," states that during the reign of Henry III 30,000 witches were burned in France.

In fifty years 100,000 witches were consigned to the flames in Germany. England, Scotland, Ireland, Spain all have a similar gruesome record. One authority estimates the total number of witches killed in Europe at 9,000,000. This makes the American Puritans look like saints by comparison.

I should not be so concerned about this did I not know what a powerful influence the press and the screen have in shaping public opinion and morals. Bonaparte said:

"I fear three newspapers more than a hundred thousand bayonets."

And the press and the screen are a hundred times more powerful today than were the newspapers of Napoleonic time.

Sterling, Ill. EDWARD J. EISELE

Carrying Coal to New England

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

During one week recently the Dneprostroi, the Linaria and the Everalda brought 17,523 tons of Russian anthracite into Boston Harbor, all of which were destined for use in Portland, Maine; Boston, and Beverly, Mass.

I am not prejudiced against the use of Soviet products ordinarily, but in this case it seems to me that carrying Soviet anthracite to New England, where our own Pennsylvania anthracite has been readily accessible and widely used for the last hundred years, is worse than carrying coals to Newcastle.

Among other things to be taken into consideration is the fact that Soviet coal is mined under what are practically slave conditions, while our own anthracite labor is among the highest paid in the United States, and that, of course, means among the highest paid anywhere. I very much doubt if the mining and processing methods in Russia are within 50 per cent of the standards established here, where a ton of anthracite is a ton of practically pure carbon.

Wellesley Farms, Mass. H. MARTIN WARE

North . . South . . East . . West

Latitudinal Transplanting

By Frank L. Perrin

IT WOULD be the work of a profound student of human affairs to chart the movements, during the earlier years of the development of the vast regions west of the Allegheny Mountains and the Ohio River, of the peoples who migrated from the eastern states, and to record, even circumstantially, the progress made by those people, culturally and industrially, during the last hundred years. Viewed in the light shed by such a study, superficially made, there is little of the spectacular revealed. Appraised in the light of vivid experiences, the memory of which runs quite definitely back to the days when the men in tattered blue uniforms returned from service in the war between the states, the strides forward, culturally and industrially, have been tremendous.

And yet how slowly, when observed day by day and year by year, do these developments seem to progress. An unsympathetic observer, like the man from Mars, for instance, might be convinced that the processes were evolutionary and the results spontaneous. Too often do we agree that this is the case. Consciously or unconsciously we attribute to chance or circumstance the accomplishments or perfections which, in fact, could not have been achieved but for the courage and vision gained by inspiration, through what we recognize and welcome as that divine afflatus without which there can be no worth-while accomplishment. "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it."

* * *

The record, written and unwritten, fortunately can be read and its statements verified by voluntary witnesses. Regionally, sectionally, by states and by neighborhoods, the exhibits, the visible proofs, and the memories of those who, as actors in the great drama, supply the interesting and convincing proof which establishes the main premise. This is that the most successful migratory transplantings of peoples and races have been those that followed or kept to geographical latitudinal lines. Migratory movements seem naturally to be from East to West, perhaps because of individual preferences for climatic conditions to which one is accustomed, but more probably because of familiarity with economic conditions and industrial and agricultural processes by which slow-moving human tides insinuate themselves into areas beyond old borders.

That region of the Middle West in which I was permitted to observe most closely the progress made in years past was peopled largely by men and women from Maine, Massachusetts, New York State, Vermont and New Hampshire. In the folklore of pioneer days these names represented regions quite remote. Their beauties were extolled and, it may be, somewhat magnified. It was a little difficult for the prairie youngster to understand why people so wise as his parents, his uncles and his aunts, and his stern abolitionist grandmother, should travel from the East, the source of all desirable things, due west in search of adventure and inevitable hardships. He could not then see, as he has since learned to appreciate, the impelling, inspired and governing impulse which could not be resisted.

* * *

One testifies most convincingly regarding those things of which he has actual knowledge. Historians, it may be, are not always credible witnesses, because of their lack of actual contact with the times or the peoples with which they deal. Qualifying as an eye-witness, as it were, deponent here sets down the simple record of one single, though not isolated region. It is that region into which came, in the '50's and early '60's of the last century, those latitudinal migrants already referred to. Their chief and almost sole possessions were their courage and faith. By steamboat, by wagons and on foot they came to claim and to subdue a little empire which they might possess as their own. They produced crops of grain, raised herds and flocks, built villages which grew to be prosperous cities, established district schools, neighborhood churches, and finally colleges and universities.

Three generations, estimating the years quite accurately, have emerged and benefited since those earlier days. And from the stronghold there established there have gone out, still following the geographical line of division, younger pioneers who in turn have formed little empires of culture and industry for themselves and their children and children's children. These descendants have written their names in the story of progress which those who care to read may read. Surely the house builded long ago, on the prairies and in the teeth of storm and wind, was not built in vain.

The Wide Horizon

Bridging the Impossible

By Royal Arch Gunnison

SAN FRANCISCO

THE Pacific coast is witnessing today the accomplishment of the so-called "impossible." First it has seen the erection of the two greatest bridges in the world across gaps of a bay long termed impossible to span. Secondly, and perhaps less consciously, San Franciscans have witnessed the wide Pacific Ocean being spanned by an air bridge completed in less than two years.

It has been said that the "impossible is only just a bit harder to accomplish than the possible." And this city on the westernmost edge of the United States has so long testified to this that here it has even been considered somewhat commonplace to attempt the difficult.

When the first pony express riders pulled their lathered horses up at the edge of the bay, breaking speed records for mail service, those who had scoffed at the idea stopped to praise and make use of the service made available. The same has applied to the erection of the two bridges, and now even more spectacularly is made applicable to the first trans-Pacific commercial passenger and mail air service.

Now it is possible to cross the Pacific, or send mail across, in six days. And to go a step farther to circumnavigate the world on commercial airlines, traveling almost completely by daylight, in twenty-eight days. Your round-the-world ticket will cost $2255.67 and the San Francisco to Hong Kong hop $950. Of course that's expensive; but so were transcontinental train rides in the early days of the Union Pacific and the Great Northern.

While the great steel structures that removed San Francisco's peninsular isolation were slowly going up, a few men, as expert in their type of bridge building as the steel workers, set up a none-too-large hangar and small office headquarters on the bay shore at Alameda. Above the rattle of riveting on the bay bridges San Franciscans and visitors heard the roar of giant airplane motors which made them heed the sky where a huge clipper ship was being tested.

* * *

One day in November, 1935, a Pan American Airways Clipper on a routine flight soared westward out over the Golden Gate into the sunset and almost before the nation was aware of what was happening this plane had reached Manila in the Philippine Islands via its tiny ocean island bases. The "pony express" (of the air this time) had increased its horsepower and crossed another vast expanse. The first regular trans-Pacific commercial air passengers leave San Francisco April 21 and arrive at Hong Kong April 27, making it possible for travelers to make the 8000-mile trip in a week or less in the future.

Pioneering the way for and utilizing this new air bridge sounds adventurous; much like the thrilling escapades of modern buccaneers of the air. Yet when you talk with a Pan American Airways official, or better still, with Capt. Edwin C. Musick, who has pioneered Pan American's Pacific flights, you are startled by the matter-of-factness of the approach made to these history-making performances by the participants.

The excellent trans-Pacific air-bridge record is laid to extreme caution and safety measures. Only recently one great clipper ship with a large mail and passenger load turned back to San Francisco three different times—once 800 miles at sea—when it encountered bad weather, rather than "take a chance" and go through.

No sooner had these flights become routine, the San Francisco-Manila line perfected and the United States to China passenger route been assured than Captain Musick and his crew explored another new air bridge to New Zealand through the south Pacific.

"Why do they want to do this?" is a question heard on all sides. "Isn't it enough to span the world's widest ocean?"

* * *

Amelia Earhart Putnam, first ranking woman flier just back here from her attempted round the equator flight, answered that question for me.

"Every pioneer flight," she says, "no matter how inconsequential, brings invaluable information to a waiting aviation world in regard to air currents, cloud formations, radioactivity and other important data. Such material gathered by pioneer pilots means still more cogs slipped into place in the construction of aerial bridges, and from a long-range point of view, in bringing people of the world in closer relationship."

Naturally, there is a commercial incentive behind most of these pioneering ventures, and the establishment of these international bridges—but in themselves they are the first narrow trails to indicate to a world comprised of separate nationalistic tendencies that it is not divided into isolated parts, but that each is an integral part of the whole.

The airlines in first spanning the Atlantic, via the lighter-than-air route, next the Pacific, and now the world itself, have proved that the once-termed "impossible" and even "improbable" circumnavigation was only a "little harder than the possible."

The nations might learn something from a shrinking physical globe; that wide gaps between them diplomatically, emotionally, and economically termed "impossible" to close, can be bridged after all!